FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ERENU DENIES RECEIVING PLOT LETTER FROM CAMPS

PY080340 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (NA) -- Former Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu, retired, has denied having ever received a note from General Ramon Camps, retired, about an alleged plan to murder President Raul Alfonsin as reported here today. According to the report, the plan was proposed to Gen Camps, former chief of the Buenos Aires police, by an unidentified individual who visited Camps in the Central Military Hospital. The report indicates that Camps sent a note to Gen Rios Erenu, when he was Army commander, to alert him about the plan to murder the president.

The note sent by Camps is reportedly included in the case investigating the activities of an ultrarightist cell accused of recent terrorist attacks. Judge Juan Maria Ramon Padilla who is in charge of the case reportedly attached the alleged note sent by Camps to the case. The note reportedly allowed the judge to get a detailed knowledge of the actions of the ultrarightist cell under investigation.

In a telephone conversation with NA, Rios Erenu said that he never received a note from Gen Camps about a plot. However, he did not discard the possibility that another member of the Army staff received the note.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL SAYS ALFONSIN MAY PARDON OFFICERS

PY071655 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May (EFE)) Argentine Defense Under Secretary Alfredo Mosso today would not rule out the possibility that President Raul Alfonsin will pardon most of the mid-level Armed Forces officers involved in the crimes of political repression. Fifteen days after the revolt by Army officers who demanded "a political solution" to the trials of military men, the Alfonsin administration is reviewing a number of measures that seek to overcome the obstacles in its relationship with the Armed Forces.

Mosso told EFE that Alfonsin "will find a solution which will finally control the military situation and remove points of concern in the ranks of the Armed Forces."

Thus, the defense under secretary referred to a possible presidential "selective pardon" and a bill aimed at relieving from responsibility the mid-level cadres involved in the political repression during the period from 1976 to 1982.

Nevertheless, court sources today told the press that the possible signing of a presidential pardon for the officers involved in repressive crimes "would delay a solution until mid-1988." The court sources also pointed out that the pardon "must be individual and refer to concrete cases once the sentence is known," adding that only 2 out of 11 civilian courts handling those cases are in a position of handing down a ruling before the end of 1987. [passage omitted]

ALFONSIN CONSULTS ADVISERS ON "DUE OBEDIENCE"

PY070205 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 May 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday analyzed with his closest advisors all possible legal and political solutions to the problem of due obedience, in what sources said reflected "the president's interest in defining the issue as soon as possible."

Thus, Alfonsin met throughout the day with Education and Defence Ministers Julio Rajneri and Jose Horacio Jaunarena, and Senator Fernando de la Rua (Radical-Capital).

The sources said that the president could announce a decision on this controversial issue at any moment. They recalled that he had earlier said he was willing to pay the political price needed to achieve reconciliation in Argentina.

Lower House Majority Leader Cesar Jaroslavsky (Radical-Entre Rios), meanwhile, rejected the possibility of the president issuing a "selective pardon" for military officers charged with human rights violations.

Instead he favoured the idea of a law defining the extent of due obedience. However, he stressed that the Supreme Court's pronouncement had to come first. Rio Negro Governor Osvaldo Alvarez Guerrero (Radical) spoke in similar terms.

Radical Senator Antonio Berhongaray (La Pampa), in turn, said that the distinction of levels of responsibility of officers involved in illegal repression should be decided considering "the state of virtual coercion under which junior officers operated when they carried out illegal orders," rather than establishing the principle of due obedience.

LABOR LEADER CALLS FOR PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

PY022124 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 May 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Secretary General Saul Ubaldini yesterday called on workers to "make the social revolution in peace" and "break with the structures which are blocking our progress."

Three leftist movements meanwhile celebrated Labour Day with strong criticisms of the incumbent government and the opposition Justicialist Party while provincial governors inaugurated congressional sessions throughout the provinces.

Some 25,000 supporters of the Popular Front Coalition of 12 leftist parties met in the Atlanta soccer stadium to commemorate Labour Day and remember "all those workers who were kidnapped and tortured."

Speakers Patricio Etchegaray and Nestor Vicente criticized the government's economic and human rights policies and rejected imperialism and "(U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's Star Wars arms programme."

The Movement Toward Socialism (MAS) managed to gather some 22,000 supporters in the Ferrocarril Oeste soccer stadium. Mass leader Luis Zamora criticized the government for its socio-economic policies and the Communist Party for signing the democratic agreement.

Some 300 supporters of the workers party met in the Rivadavia Park to celebrate May Day and denounce concessions made to the Armed Forces during the military crisis.

Rio Negro Governor Osvaldo Alvarez Guerrero, meanwhile, congratulated "popular will" for the defence of democracy during the military crisis while Salta Governor Roberto Romero pointed out he was the first governor elected by the people to complete his term in more than half a century.

NAVY CHIEF DENIES TRANSFERENCE OF BELGRANO BASE

PY060007 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1313 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 5 May (TELAM) — Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, the navy chief of staff, has denied that there are any plans to transfer the Puerto Belgrano Naval base to the southern region of the country. He said that such an initiative would be like trying to transfer the Tucuman Province [located in the northern region of Argentina] to Tierra del Fuego [located in the extreme southern region].

The Navy chief of staff, who presided over a ceremony in Rio Grande in which the Naval Air Force commemorated the 5th anniversary of its baptism under fire in the war against Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, told the press that for many reasons Puerto Belgrano cannot and will not change.

However, Arosa did admit the need for the Argentine Navy to strengthen its presence in the southern region and admitted that there is a possibility the submarine base in Mar del Plata and the Naval Military School may be transferred to the Patagonia territory.

Arosa said that the Argentine Navy at present cannot obtain extra equipment because, he said, we have to be realistic. We have to acknowledge the present economic situation and adapt ourselves to specific feasibilities.

He said that in view of this, future acquisitions will not be as important as had been planned in previous years and that the aircraft carrier "25 de Mayo" will be modernized and not withdrawn from service.

Arosa reasserted that as of 1988 the Navy will launch a pilot program through which it will accept conscripts, on a voluntary basis, who will be paid. He said that this will be done to professionalize the Navy.

PERONISTS REJECT POSSIBILITY OF AMNESTY

PY062332 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2202 GMT 3 May 87

[Excerpt] La Falda, 3 May (DYN) — The Justicialist Party [PJ] categorically denied here today the possibility of approving "a possible amnesty, either total or partial, open or covert, in the bill defining the due obedience principle.

The PJ said that the Easter week military crisis was the result of the "double standard speech" of the Radical Civic Union Party which made "antimilitary" proposals at the same time it was carrying out permanent secret negotiations and concerning the military power.. The most important PJ authorities and candidates also said that a moratorium on the payment of the foreign debt "is the first step toward consolidating an effective and lasting social pact.." They also expressed their support for the renewal of the "federal pact" which must be signed in December this year by the governors to be elected on 6 September..

These decisions are stated in a document entitled "It Is Time To Change;; Words Are Not Enough.." The document includes the main conclusions drawn up during the "summit meeting" that took place here yesterday and today.. The main PJ leaders,, especiallly those from the Renewal Faction,, attended this meeting..

One of the document's chapters is about "National Defense and Military Reform,," and it was the most difficult chapter to write.. The document begins by saying:: "On 10 December 1983,, democracy inherited an extremely serious military situation in which the major Argentine politicians of the time were involved.." The document adds:: "They compromised to varying degrees to settle the problems that stemmed from the war against subversion,, state terrorism,, the Malvinas War,, and the resounding economic-political failure of the government,, embodied by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz,, and the corruption that deeply marked the Armed Forces.."

TWO PERONISTS CLAIM KIDNAPPING,, TORTURE BY POLICE

PY0702202 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 May 87 p 11

[Text]] La Plata,, (DYN)) — Two Peronist activists from the 17 de Octubre party line yesterday said they were kidnapped and tortured last Wednesday afternoon after being forced into a green Ford Falcon by masked men who identified themselves as policemen.. Ruben Dario Maricotti and Carlos Mazzotta filed charges before penal court judge Carlos Peralta Calvo claiming their car was held up as they left the Local Platense Club.. They were reportedly grilled by the masked men on their political activities and severely tortured untill being released at dawn on Thursday..

BRODERSOHN-LED ECONOMIC TEAM LEAVES FOR EUROPE

PY0803222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 7 May 87

[Text]] Buenos Aires,, 7 May 9NA)) — Members of the Argentine economic team led by Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn today left for Europe.. There,, they willl hold meetings with leaders of major European commercial banks in an effort to persuade them to join the agreement Argentina has reached with 11 of its leading creditors to reschedule its foreign debt.. The mission consists of Under Secretary for Public Debt Jorge Gonzalez and of Central Bank Director Daniel Marx.. It willl primarily seek to persuade these banks to supply their prorata share of the money agreed upon with the "steering committee,," that is,, $1..95 billlion.. Brodersohn left at 1930 from Ezeiza Internationall Airport avoiding newsmen and without making any remarks on his trip to Europe.. The Argentine Government willl try to obtain "fresh money" before 15 June,, when it willl have to bring its foreign payments up to date,, and allow foreign companies to send money abroad using dollars obtained from the exchange market..

LECHIN SAYS POLICE ANNOYED DEMONSTRATORS

PY0420113 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 May 87

[Excerpt]] Juan Lechin Oquendo,, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Confederation ((COB)) said the confederation willl hold a nationall meeting at the La Paz factory workers headquarters today at 1430 to discuss pending problems.. Some labor leaders showed bruises caused by the explosion of tear-gas bombs during the 1 May demonstrations.. Juan Lechin criticized the atttitude of the police::

[Begin Lechin recording]] The government did its best to annoy the workers that were marching in a peaceful but vigorous way.. This is one more demonstration of the subservience of the government.. Simply guarding the buildding [of the U.S.. Embassy]] was sufficient.. Did they think the demonstrators would attack it?? What happened was that they were afraid the ambassador,, who is a sort of a governor in Bolivia,, would hear the shouts:: Death to U.S.. imperialism!! [[passage omitted]]

LECHIN DISBANDS PRIN,, CREATES NEW PARTY

PY0802159 Paris AFP in Spanish 2025 GMT 7 May 87

[[Text]] La Paz,, 7 May ((AFP)) -- Labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo announced here today that he has founded a new politicall party,, which he callled the New Patriotic Alternative (NAP)) [[Nueva Alternative Patriotica]],, and reiterated that in a few weeks he willl definitively step down as secretary generall of the Bolivian Labor Confederation ((COB)).

Lechin said his party willl be made up of politicall sectors and major figures who have not given in to IMF pressure and who want to change the structure of Bolivian society.. In order to create the NAP,, Lechin dismantled the Revolutionacy Party of the Nationalist Left ((PRIN)),, which he founded in 1964.. A COB founder,, Lechin has headed this organization for 35 years.. He was also the head of the miner''s federation for 42 years..

''PSEUDO''-STUDENT DETAINED,, CHARGED WITH SUBVERSION

PY0711456 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 87

[[Text]] The Interior Ministry has arrested a pseudo-foreign student who acted as Permanent Secretary of the FUL [[Local University Federation]].. This Argentine citizen has been identified as ((Alejandro Castel)),, alleged author of terrorist attacks and manufacturer of explosive devices used at university students'' demonstrations..

Interior Minister German Antelo referred to the subject as follows::

[[Begin recording]] Today an Argentine citizen,, who has been pretending to be a Bolivian citizen and was the permanent secretary of the FUL,, has been arrested.. He is now being held at the Interior Ministry,, where he is being questioned.. Once he has finished testifying he willl probably be placed at the disposall of the ordinary court,, as stipulated by law.. [[end recording]]

UMSA RECTOR DENIES EXISTENCE OF SUBVERSIVE ELEMENT

PY0711942 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts]] This is the latest report from the Interior Ministry.. Go ahead Edwin Perez::

[Begin relay]] Thank you.. There are no subversive elements in the Higher San Andres University [[UMSA]],, and the events that took place during the past few hours are merely fortuitous.. This has been asserted by UMSA Rector ((Guido Caspara)) during his 1-hour meeting at the Interior Ministry..

During the meeting,, the rector told the government authorities there should be no misinterpretation on the events which took place during the past few hours.. He was referring to the explosion of a grenade at the Engineering Faculty as welll as the arrest of a university leader.. ((Guido Caspara)) said that the necessary guarantees exist for work to proceed normallly at the university and that UMSA is willling to work jointly with the government in order to face the current crisis affecting the country.. [[passage omitted]]

It should be pointed out that the arrested university student leader has been identifiied as ((Alejandro Castedo)).. However,, according to investigations carried out by the Interior Ministry's Intelligence Department,, it was established through the statements of the arrested student,, that he is called ((Alejandro Hector Guerrero Beltran)).

A detailed report is being requested from the Argentine Intelligence Service to learn the background of this 34-year-old leader,, who is a member of the UMSA administration..

MINISTER EXPECTS CHILEAN ANSWER IN 10 WEEKS

PY0621107 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1710 GMT 6 May 87

[Text]] La Paz,, 6 May ((EFE)) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal today said in La Paz that the Chilean Government willl answer the Bolivian proposall for a sea outlet in about 10 weeks.. Bedregal,, who is currently meeting with the main politicall leaders of the country to explain the state of the negotiations on the maritime problem,, refrained from predicting the Chilean answer..

Asked about the reaction made in Santiago supporting the negotiations with Bolivia to find a definitive solution to the maritime problem,, Bedregal said:: "I would not make a prediction because anything can change from one moment to the next.." Bedregal added that the activities of the work team involved in the negotiations are being maintained and "we willl carry on with the negotiations as best we can.."

A Bolivian delegation headed by Bedregal met last Aprill in Montevideo with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to submit a proposall for an access to the Pacific Ocean..

Bolivian Defense Minister Alfonso Revollo today said the Armed Forces support the negotiations being coducted by Bedregal with his Chilean counterpart.. Revollo said:: "We fullly agree with the report and the Bolivian proposall to negotiate the sea outlet issue.."

BRESSER DENIES ECONOMIC SHOCK APPLICATION

PY0802234 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira discarded today the idea that a new shock will be applied to the economy and affirmed that inflation will be around 19.5 percent in April.

It's a ridiculous rumor. With this remark and a laugh, Finance Minister Bresser Pereira answered questions from journalists regarding the possibility that an economic shock would be implemented tomorrow and that a banking holiday would be decreed to that end. Bresser said that the government does not have the least intention of applying an economic shock, and it will try to control inflation gradually. He added that measures to this effect are already being adopted. The minister predicted that inflation in April will be about 19.5 percent, and commented on the reasons for this new inflationary increase.

[Begin Bresser recording] This was fundamentally caused by the abrupt increase in rents, because rents were adjusted by the OTN [National Treasury Order] a month ago. These rent readjustments are only now reflected in the price index. In addition, there was an important readjustment in the price of medicines, which were increased by 40 percent. But I imagine that from here on, taking into account the escalator clause, inflation will stabilize. [end recording]

The minister said that it is entirely possible to hold inflation at that level and to bring it down gradually. He also believes that it is possible to maintain an income distribution policy for salaries. Once a balance is reached, Bresser said, there is no danger in coexisting with high inflation. He added that Brazil already has experience in coexisting with high inflation, and that the escalator clause is an effective tool in this situation.

Grants Officials Key Positions

PY0715O6 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira has appointed career officials to his ministry's key positions. Bresser Pereira has appointed Paulo Fortes to be Finance Ministry delegate in Sao Paulo. Fortes was chief of the Technical [words indistinct] Advisery during Franco Montoro's administration and Bresser's chief of cabinet at the Sao Paulo Science and Technology Secretariat.

Bresser has appointed Gilda Portugal Gouveia chief representative of the minister's team in Sao Paulo. She was a sociology professor at the Campinas University (UNICAMP), and was chief of Bresser's team at the government secretariat.

The minister is choosing career officials to occupy the Finance Ministry's key positions. He has appointed Antonio Augusto Mesquita Neto secretary of the Federal Revenue. Mesquita Neto, a former Federal Revenue official on leave, will replace Guillherme Quintanilha.

Bresser has appointed Namir Salek director of CACEX [Banco do Brasil Foreign Trade Department]. Salek was chief of the CACEX department of industrialized products.

For the Price and Supply Special Secretariat,, (SEAP)) Bresser has appointed Aluizio Teixeira,, who is a former member of Dilson Funaro's staff,, and SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies]] superintendent..

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES PRICE HIKES

PY0802247 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 May 87 p 25

[Text]] Brasilia — The people should mobillize to stop price mark-ups that surpass readjustment called for by-products costs.. The government recognizes that the practice of overpricing in anticipation of an imaginary new freeze is criminal,, but,, at this time,, the price controll mechanisms are not in a position to repress that practice.. This remark was made yesterday by Presidentiall Spokesman Antonio Frota Neto..

He added that the government does not know iff prices are actuallly being increased unduly in anticipation of future inflation.. He bellieves that the market itselff willl punish businessmen who adopt this practice.. Increases made that disregard market rules,, in his view,, can ensure profits initiallly,, but willl later cause a decrease in sales when consumers become more discriminating..

Frota Neto bellieves that,, in response to high prices,, people seek new alternatives by changing brands or substituting products.. According to the presidentiall spokesman,, price increases are indicators of the country's economic situation..

The Interministeriall Price Councill ((CIP)) stilll maintains rigid controls over medicines,, fertillizers,, agricultural chemicals,, and prices or rates charged by state enterprises.. SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies]] keeps an eye on the retaill market,, particularly over food articles.. These two organs are being restructured to make their operation more effective.. Meantime,, the consumers must seek ways to protect themselves from the increases,, the presidentiall spokesman emphasized..

Fuel Price Hikes Cited

PY0714419 Brasillia Radio Nacionall da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 May 87

[Text]] New fuel prices were announced last night.. Gasoline price went up to 19 cruzados per liter,, fuel alcoholl to 12.40 cruzados per liter,, diesel oill to 7.20 per liter,, and kitchen gas to 90 cruzados [unit not specifiied]]..

GOVERNMENT DECLARES END TO SUGAR PRICE FREEZE

PY0615211 Brasillia Radio Nacionall da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 May 87

[Text]] The government has ended the freeze on the price off sugar.. Thus,, the policy establiishing that a single price should be adopted throughout the country was abandoned.. From now on,, the price of sugar willl change in accordance with production costs,, to which a fixed 4 percent willl be added as profiit for the producer.. Planalto Palace Spokesman Frota Neto has reported that the government is not considering the possibiilty off freezing prices or salaries..

He added that the policy of freezing prices cannot be adopted in a country that is experiencing an economic crisis. Frota Neto mentioned the public deficit, the market prices, and the national supply policy as examples of economic problems that must be solved.

NAVY MINISTER OPPOSES CREATION OF DEFENSE MINISTRY

PY0601283 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] In the opinion of Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia, nothing is to be gained by the creation of a defense ministry. He believes that the strengthening of civilian power and democracy is more important, and that these things will not be achieved by weakening military power. He added that the operational integration of the Armed Forces is satisfactorily handled by the Joint Staff.

FORMER MINISTER MACIEL TO REASSUME PFL PRESIDENCY

PY0121511 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Former Civilian Household Minister and Senator Marcos Maciel has stated that his main objective now is to strengthen the PFL [Liberal Front Party] and the Democratic Alliance. Marcos Maciel will reassume the PFL presidency on 13 May.

[Begin relay] Senator Marcos Maciel yesterday met with his party colleagues in Congress. He said that he did not hesitate to resign from the Civilian Household to reassume the PFL presidency because he believes that political parties are indispensable for a true democracy and because he could not ignore his comrades' appeal. He added that strengthening the PFL and the Democratic Alliance are now his main objectives as PFL president.

[Begin Marcos Maciel recording] I have assumed a commitment with my party, and it is my task to strengthen this party. It is my intention to seek to make the party assume an ever-increasing participative role in (Brazilian democracy).

I also have a commitment to the Democratic Alliance and to support--and help President Sarney lead the political transition process that was started by Tancredo Neves. [end recording]

Marcos Maciel believes that all present national problems are basically being caused by a political crisis that must be overcome.

[Begin Marcos Maciel recording] I (?always keep)) in mind that although we may be confronting an economic and financial crisis, we are basically confronting a political crisis. It is deceiving to think that the economic problems [words indistinct] are causing the present crisis.

It is true that we are confronting economic and financial problems, but this is the result of the political crisis we are experiencing. Only if we are capable of achieving an understanding and of establishing a solid political-congressional basis in support of President Sarney will we be able to overcome this crisis. I am not saying that the problems will disappear completely, but they will be less of a burden. In doing so we shall be able to consolidate democracy and resume our national development program and consequently render social benefits [words indistinct] [end recording]

Senator Marcos Maciel is scheduled to reassume the PFL presidency on 13 May, at which time he will announce a new work program. [end relay]

JAPANESE BANKER SEEKS RESUMPTION OF DEBT TALKS

PY061725 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 May 87 p 15

[Text] Sao Paulo — Bank of Tokyo President Toshiro Kobayashi yesterday asked newly appointed Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira to resume talks with the advisory committee of the creditor banks to renegotiate the foreign debt. According to Kobayashi, the banks are looking forward to these talks, which were virtually suspended during the tenure of former Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, who would negotiate only on a government-to-government basis, handling the foreign debt as a political issue. During breaks in his meetings with officers of the Bank of Tokyo branch offices in Brazil, Kobayashi said yesterday morning that "It is necessary to talk more. Everything is at a standstill. The government keeps saying that there are no confrontations. However, we are waiting for someone to exchange ideas and find a solution to the problem." Kobayashi kept telling everyone that Bresser Pereira has a background in the liberal school of economics.

Kobayashi said that the advisory committee of the creditor banks does not intend to check the Brazilian accounts to determine their true financial situation. Kobayashi said: "The banks do not want to meddle in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries and could not do so if they wanted to. However, they require an international organization, either the World Bank or the IMF, to review the economic planning of the debtor country to assess the renegotiation of its foreign debt.

"The governments of the countries where our headquarters are do not influence our decisions," Kobayashi noted.

According to Kobayashi, the $30-billion credit line offered by the Japanese Government to developing countries is completely separate from the foreign debt issue. The Bank of Tokyo president said: "The Japanese credits will help to solve the problem of the Brazilian foreign debt. However, for the time being I do not know how this will occur." He added that official details of the Japanese proposal will be announced later.

PETROBRAS TO PURCHASE OIL RESERVES ABROAD

PY271942 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0259 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Apr (EFE) — PETROBRAS has announced that for the first time, Brazil will buy oil reserves abroad to guarantee a future supply of crude oil for the country. BRASPETRO, the PETROBRAS subsidiary abroad, has already begun to examine market possibilities in the United States, the North Sea countries, and Africa. According to BRASPETRO President Wagner Freire, this commercial policy will make it possible for Brazil to obtain oil cheaper than by simply importing oil. Furthermore, Brazil will be buying producing fields rather than engaging in risk contracts, under which the allocated areas must first be prospected. The production cost and the oil price will depend on whether the reserves are located underground or under the sea bottom. In this case, the price per barrel will fluctuate between $2 and $6. If the oil is obtained from a producing field, the price per barrel will be closer to the price of imported oil — that is, $16 per barrel.

CITIZENS LEAVE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN BUENOS AIRES

PY071503 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1446 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM) -- Laars Johson, charge d'affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden in Buenos Aires, stated this morning that six Chilean citizens who had requested asylum at the Swedish Embassy left last night.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry, which had not participated in the incident, received an official note from the Swedish Embassy in Buenos Aires confirming the charge d'affairs' statement.

MERINO CATEGORICALLY DENIES SEA OUTLET FOR BOLIVIA

PY071952 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpt] Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro has categorically reiterated in the city of Talcahuano that Chile will not grant a sea outlet to Bolivia. The press department of the Radio Talcahuano radio station will not give you the details on this report. Go ahead.

[Begin relay] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has stated that Chile will not grant a sea outlet to Bolivia and that Chile will maintain its territorial integrity from the line of agreement [the limit established with Peru after the War of the Pacific fought against Peru and Bolivia and won by Chile] to Antarctica. Adm Merino made this comment at about 1300, after the blessing of the fishing boat San Pedro at the ASMAR [Naval Docks and Yards] Shipyard.

In fact, in response to a question posed by the press, Merino said:

[Begin Merino recording] At the opening of the Month of the Sea I gave a lecture, during which I said that the Chilean coast is a continuous line that starts at the line of agreement and ends in the South Pole. Thus, someone is mistaken if he believes that there is a chance of breaking that continous Chilean line. There is nothing of the sort.

[Question] Does this mean, admiral, that there should be a plebiscite, as pointed out by yourself so that ...

[Merino, interrupting] There is nothing of the sort. No plebiscite. There is nothing of the sort. [end recording]

Adm Merino said there will be no sea outlet. [passage omitted] [end relay]

Criticized by Politicians

PY071320 Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO in Spanish 30 Apr 87 p 3

[Excerpts] "Improper," "intransigent," and "deplorable," were some of the words with which Chilean political leaders referred to the statement by Navy Chief Admiral Toribio Merino regarding the Bolivian sea-outlet problem. [passage omitted]

In the admiral's opinion, Bolivians do not need the corridor. He said: "For hundreds of years, Bolivians have lived up on the highlands and only came down when Chile built the Arica-La Paz and the Antofagasta-La Paz railroads."

Gabriel Valdes from the Christian Democratic Party told FORTIN in a communique that "the citizenry does not officially know the content of the Bolivian proposal. Under a democracy, these matters must be discussed secretly by negotiators, and when the executive branch has made its decision, it must submit that decision to Congress, where it can be debated and approved or rejected.

"Now, before the people know about the proposal, the chief of the legislative power and the Navy makes a pronouncement. This is something similar to what happened with the agreement on the Beagle conflict. It is necessary that in questions as delicate as this, the opinions of the government and the Armed Forces are privately discussed, not publicly so as to create, at home and abroad, confusion that does not help the country's international position."

Asked if the authorized opinion of Admiral Merino means that the Bolivian proposal has been rejected, Gabriel Valdes said: "It is the foreign minister's turn to speak." [passage omitted]

Ricardo Navarrete from the Radical Party said: "Improper words can be found in the statement by Admiral Merino, improper for one holding a government position which requires thoughtfulness and good sense. Border problems which exist or might exist cannot justify provocations that may damage coexistence between nations."

He then said that the current regime is not an adequate "interlocutor to deal with conflicts involving national sovereignty."

"The principles of cooperation, integration, and solidarity, and the mechanism of peace and dialogue in international relations can only work under democratic governments." [passage omitted]

STUDENTS RELEASED AFTER 26-MONTH IMPRISONMENT

PY061539 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The 12 youths who were arrested by Carabineros in Quintero Beach and who remained imprisoned for 26 months under the unfounded charges of belonging to a guerrilla school, have said this experience is a clear example of the irregular procedures of military justice. Carlos Osses, one of the youths acquitted by a civil court a few days ago, told this radio station about his experience in prison and the circumstances that led to the death of another inmate, student Carlos Godoy Echegoyen.

[Begin Osses recording] We were just saying here that our release, our trial, remaining imprisoned for 26 months, and then being found not guilty, clearly shows the [words indistinct] of Chilean justice. The 26 months we spent in prison shocked us, we found strength in our political convictions. We want all Chilean political prisoners to be released [end recording]

The group of 12 youths was detained by Carabineros in February 1985 and placed at the disposal of a military court 2 days after their arrest. During those 2 days, student Carlos Godoy was brutally beaten by those who arrested him. He died while receiving medical attention in a Vina del Mar hospital.

UP MAYOR MURDERED; PARDO LEAL THREATENED

PA071612 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] The National Security Council met today, a day after Jose Miguel Rojas Parrado, mayor of San Jose del Guaviare [and member of the Patriotic Union, UP], was killed. Claudia Munoz was in the area and filed this report.

[Begin Munoz recording] Tensions are high and strict security measures have been put into effect in San Jose del Guaviare, where the mayor was murdered yesterday and where more than 60 people have been killed so far this year. The police are on alert for possible acts of reprisal for the Rojas Parrado killing. Rojas Parrado was mayor for 7 months. Prior to being mayor, he worked for the comptroller's office in Meta and in the Malaria Eradication Service.

Seven people, including a woman who entered the victim's home with the killer while the mayor was having lunch, were arrested during the course of five operations. A total of 15 motorcycles and 4 firearms, none of which was the murder weapon, have been seized. The judge of the 20th Court and the director of the Court of Criminal Instruction, who arrived from Bogota, are heading up the investigations. The motive of the crime was presumably political. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the special criminal tribunal the government created to investigate crimes that shake the nation, has not yet begun work. Carlos Lemos Simons, Eduardo Umana Luna, and John Agudelo Rios, who were appointed to sit on this Special Tribunal, have not decided whether they will accept their appointments. Pros and cons for the creation of this tribunal have been voiced, and new threats have been made against the lives of UP leaders.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The UP National Coordinating Board, headed by Jaime Parlo Leal, expressed its reservations today on the selection of the judges to sit on the special tribunal.

[Pardo] We are pleased that Eduardo Umama Luna and John Agudelo Rios will sit on the tribunal. Regarding Carlos Lemos Simons, we know that he has not held a law book in his hands for a long time. In addition, he is an adversary and enemy of the UP, and this is cause for concern.

[Reporter] Most of the recent political crimes in Colombia have been committed against UP members. The UP is a political organization that branched out from the FARC. Since its founding in 1985, 267 of its members have been murdered. Pardo Leal, 52, an attorney, has served as a judge and magistrate; he was president of the National Association of Judicial Branch Employees, and was a presidential candidate in the 1986 elections, during which he obtained approximately 300,000 votes. Mr Pardo, do you have information? Have you been threatened?

[Pardo] Yes, we received information yesterday on the preparation of a savage attack against me, using fragmentation grenades.

[Reporter] Who reported this? How was the information obtained?

[Pardo] It was obtained through UP information sources; particularly in response to a telephone call that [UP founder] Jacobo Arenas made from the palace [not further identified], warning the country that an attempt against me is being prepared.

[Reporter] What channels does the FARC command use to report that UP members are being hunted down?

[Pardo] I am not familiar with the FARC's entire information network. However, being a political and military organization, FARC undoubtedly has information sources through which it learns about what is happening in the country, particularly in connection with enemy [as heard] actions. [end recording]

48-HOUR STRIKE DECLARED IN BARRANCABERMEJA

PA070246 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 May 87

[Report by Jairo Saravia from Barrancabermeja]

[Text] The 48-hour stoppage ordered in Barrancabermeja to protest violence and demand the right to life is under way. Hotels, restaurants, and shopping centers in Barrancabermeja are closed. Traffic on the Bucaramanga Highway is at a standstill. Several marches to protest violence have been carried out in an orderly manner.

The 4,000 Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] workers have joined the stoppage. The police are in a state of alert, and the organizers of the civic strike asserted that they will fully respect public order. The police say the strike is a movement to condemn violence.

Yesterday, a large crowd attended the funeral of Sandra Rondon, who was murdered by hired assassins to eliminate the sole witness who could identify those responsible for the attack on several Patriotic Union leaders.

Santander Governor Alvaro Beltran Pinzon made a vehement call to the residents of Barrancabermeja to maintain order and reject violence. At 1600 today, a march that will end at the Children's Park will be held. The strike will end at midnight on Thursday.

BARCO ASSERTS "NO PROBLEMS" WITH CREDITORS

PA062200 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] While sharing the views of former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen on the way the country should handle the foreign debt issue, President Virgilio Barco Vargas said that Colombia should not negotiate jointly, and confirmed that the country has no problems with its creditors. President Barco Vargas admitted that Colombia is concerned about the Latin American foreign debt because it is large and [words indistinct] the development of those countries. He added that Colombia does not have any serious problems in this regard.

Former President Lopez Michelsen pointed out that the document signed by former presidents of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia proposes preparing an overall framework supported by the Latin American countries within which each country involved can individually negotiate its own debts.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR DIVERSIFICATION OF EXPORTS

PA062247 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] At the inauguration of a new plant of the Armco metal products factory, President Leon Febres Cordero requested additional effort to diversify exports and free the country's economy from its current oil dependence.

President Febres Cordero said: Because exports are so essential, we should not rely on the variable fate of a single product, as Ecuador has been doing with oil exports.

The president's call has been made at a time when the country's economy is facing a grave crisis due to the suspension of oil exports as a result of the 5 March earthquake. Last year, the country's revenues from oil exports had already experienced a decline due to the drop of prices on the international market.

A country with so many natural resources must rid itself of the strangling dependence on hydrocarbons and reach the markets of other nations with a variety of agricultural, mining, agroindustrial, and manufactured products.

President Febres Cordero defended the right to work in an atmosphere of democracy, justice, and freedom. He described himself as Ecuador's number one worker. He ((?praised)) work upon receiving a plaque designed by the workers of the Armco factory.

President Febres Cordero said freedom of enterprise, with all the risks involved, rapidly growing technology, and the desire to work as the method for human accomplishments and tangible social contributions in an atmosphere of liberty, democracy, and justice are the master tools for our country's development.

JUDICIAL BRANCH STRIKE ENDS, WAGES INCREASED

PA080411 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] The strike of the Ecuadoran judicial branch decreed by the National Judicial Workers Federation since Monday ended today. The workers were demanding better wages.

The legal strike ended after the workers accepted a 10-percent wage increase for those who earn more than 30,000 sucres per month and a 23-percent wage increase for those who earn less than 30,000 secres per month.

At the end of the strike, (Eduardo Viteri) requested solidarity from the workers to maintain the labor achievements attained from the judicial branch.

[Begin (Viteri) recording] Comrades, [words indistinct] we have to always be on a war footing, always on the alert. We have to be sensitive enough to consider the suffering of others as our own. We have to maintain our solidarity with the suffering of our comrades who are hierarchically superior to us. Let us prevent injustices. Let us not be accomplices in the suffering of others.

As long as we remain firm before the aggression and the actions that harm the dignity of the judicial worker, we will improve ourselves. Thank you, Comrades. [end recording]

MINUTE MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT STROESSNER

PY0608037 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 May 87 p 56

[Interview with President General Alfredo Stroessner by French weekly MINUTE reporter Marc Heimer — place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Heimer] Could you tell me, Mr President, what are the main reasons, "recipe," and "secrets" for this real "Paraguayan economic miracle"?

[Stroessner] In 1954 we accepted the candidacy for the presidency of the Republic, which was unanimously offered by the Colorado Party Executive Board. At the time we said "we would serve our country, sparing no efforts to turn the government into an instrument to promote progress in Paraguay by every means."

In compliance with this committment, we have governed with patriotism. We have achieved and consolidated peace, which is an essential condition to undertake the great tasks of definitively overcoming the serious problems we inherited from the unpopular and sterile administrations that had ungoverned our country since 1904.

Once we achieved peace, we mobilize the two great values which constitute the best of Paraguay's resources: Men and land. With these we carried out our Peaceful Revolution which has transformed the country and led it to this moment of spiritual and material achievement.

The basis of our systematic progress are: Land, which generously responds to those who work it; and the great Paraguayan people, who have always accompanied the government with special fervor, industry, and patriotism, in its permanent search for our total national development.

[Heimer] Despite the real democracy existing in Paraguay — of which I am a witness — and ignoring the social peace that has prevailed here for 3 and 1/2 decades, and ignoring the Paraguayan economic achievements, there is a campaign of hatred, denigration, and slander against this nation ((I use the word nation because I find it more appropriate than country)). Without a doubt, this campaign is orchestrated by international Marxism and followed by "democrats" who lack political conscience. In your opinion, which are the reasons for the Marxists' particular hatred of Paraguay? How do you explain this real blindness of many North Americans and Europeans (not to speak of Latin Americans)) in the face of the evident Paraguayan reality of the last few decades?

[Stroessner] [Passage omitted] Just as we have taken care of the physical health of our citizens, we have also preserved them from the dissociating and depersonalizing doctrines of communist totalitarianism. We have consolidated our citizens' democratic vocation through regular voting. The citizenry has elected, and elects, its genuine representatives and governors. Now that the state of law, which supports the legitimate government of the Republic has been consolidated, there is no reason or place in Paraguay for the anarchistic experiences of other countries, and much less for coup d'etau inspired by Marxism or any other ideology. In Paraguay we live in peace, democracy, full respect of all freedoms, and the people are totally happy.

[Heimer]] In your emotionall and encouraging Christmas message,, and in your 1 Aprill message opening a new legislative session,, you said for more than 30 years you have been conducting a peacefull revolution which eradicated the anarchy of the past and the frequent changes of presidents ((22 in 31 years)) ((which reminds the French of their presidents of the Fourth Republic,, some of whom were president for less than 1 month));; a peacefull revolution that led the country to development without class struggle and its never-ending strikes;; a peaceful revolution without violating human rights,, as opposed to the propaganda spread abroad by the democrats who want "power for the smallest minority.."' Can you,, Mr President,, describe the steps that have permitted you to achieve this great success with the help of the Colorado Party,, which is so rooted among the people?

[Stroessner]] The peaceful revolution we began in 1954 has made it possible to make important changes in obsolete structures,, which allowed us to create the legall instruments and institutions necessary to achieve progress without bloodshed among brothers,, which occurred in the past as a result of ambition for power and obstinate sectarianism..

Peaceful revolution has allowed us to achieve great progress in the development of national production;; industry;; international trade;; housing;; schools;; universities;; public health;; social security;; river,, surface,, and air transportation;; public administration;; the promulgation of laws to benefit alll sectors of the nation in the areas hydroelectric energy,, culture,, science,, arts,, specialized professions;; and the improvement of the conditions of the workeres;; peasants and people in general under the theme of coexistence and solidarity..

We achieved this with strict respect for human rights,, without the scourage of class struggle and social convulsions,, strikes or stoppages..

To achieve this goal my government had the firm and loyal support of the powerful Colorado Party,, as welll as the respect of the good citizens of our country..

[Heimer]] In a democracy without Communism like yours,, in a state like Paraguay,, the national Armed Forces are a barrier against subversion and traitors.. They are an example of patriotism and active citizenship.. For a soldier and veteran of the Chaco war like you Mr President,, what are the main qualities of the Paraguayan soldier whose valor and tenacity was compared by a British general to the Gurkhas of Nepal,, who are considered among the best troops in the world?

In my opinion,, this is a very important point because the people,, who are courageous in war,, are also efficient and imaginative in the many tasks of peace..

[Stroessner]] The Paraguayan Armed Forces have an unblemished tradition of honesty and deep love for the fatherland.. Today,, the Paraguayan Armed Forces are the faithfull guardians of our national sovereignty and the best guarantor of the republican democracy that is fully operational in the country.. Members of our Armed Forces worship loyalty and advocate a nationalist doctrine.. Thus,, in addition to their specific military responsibillities,, they have actively participated in the planning and implementation of many projects designed to promote the Paraguayan socioeconomic development..

The Paraguayan Armed Forces have inherited the great legacy of Cerro Cora [famous battle]] and of the courageous generation that fought the 1932-35 war. Those people endured every imaginable sacrifice to defend their fatherland and their peace. The Armed Forces have thus become the intransigent defenders of our Republic against the clear threat posed by communist totalitarianism, which has always fed on all the free peoples of the world. The Paraguayan soldier is one of a kind in the world. Therefore, the Paraguayan people are proud of their Armed Forces. [passage omitted]]

[Heimer]] In sum, Mr President, despite all the lies published about freedom of the press in Paraguay, I have seen there is true freedom of speech and freedom of thought in Paraguay because of the many newspapers and radio stations operating here. How would you rebut those few people who are talking so much nonsense abroad just to serve their own interests and to distort the Paraguayan reality? Could you emphasize the true, useful role a journalist must play in a democracy where communist actions and wrongdoings have once and for all been eliminated?

[Stroessner]] It is well known that Marxist communism has cleverly manipulated a sector of the international press. We are not concerned about this sector of the press that has committed itself to attacking free peoples because we believe that a truly democratic press will not lend itself to attacking free, democratic peoples like the Paraguayan people, who are honestly struggling to achieve their integrated national development.

Furthermore, freedom of the press should never be confused with license, which is a denial and distortion of the truly positive social role the press must play. Thus, freedom of the press must never be used to slander, to promote subversion, or to attack democratic institutions. There is full freedom of the press in our country. Anyone who is willing to honestly verify this is welcome to do so. We have never feared and will never fear constructive, objective criticism, because we believe this is necessary in any democratic system. We believe ideas should be used to build, not as unfair weapons against order, tranquillity, and the spiritual unity of the nation.

One of the major achievements of the Colorado Government over which I preside (a government that is devoted to all well-meaning Paraguayans and to those foreigners who honestly support us in our daily effort)) has been the freedom of the press, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought. This is one of the main, solid pillars on which our democracy rests. We have a true democracy because we have excluded communists and communism; and because we created it, we support it, and we defend it without imported freedoms and rules which we do not need and which we do not want.

SENDERO INTERVIEWS RETURNED EXILE DOMINGO LAINO

PY070055 Asuncion SENDERO in Spanish 30 Apr 87 p 4

[[Interview with Domingo Laino, vice president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, PLRA, by reporter Edwin Britez; date and place not given]]

[[Excerpts]] [[Passage omitted]] [Britez]] What does having been out of the country for more than 4 years mean to you?

[[Laino]] It has meant two things. First, as Argentines say: Exile: Never again. I think exile is a very harsh and terrible punishment. It is terrible to make a man abandon his land, his home, his environment.

However,, exile has also allowed me to learn things I had never known about my country.. The fact that one out of three Paraguayans lives in Argentina and Brazill has given me the chance to carry out political action with them;; it has been a very interesting experience..

[Britez]] Hasn''t your absence from the country totallly disconnected you from Paraguayan reality?? Were you able to follow our national events closely from abroad??

[Laino]] Yes,, I was able to follow our national affairs because I always remained in the border region,, near the Paraguay and Parana Rivers.. We founded a ''Campesino Affairs School'' in Foz do Iguazu.. The first seminar was a complete success,, especiallly when we listened to the statements of the peasants from the Tavapy III colony.. Also,, I always had a chance to meet my friends from Asuncion,, my fellow supporters of the struggle..

I was able to absorb alll the experiences of our country''s polittical development through people closely connected with national events..

[Britez]] Can you see any change in Paraguayan society since you were expellled??

[Laino]] I reallly noticed many positive changes.. Before I left,, there were no important social movements.. There used to be a Peasant Agrarian League [[Liga Agraria Campesian]] which was disbanded,, its action minimized,, and its leadership tortured.. This league has practicallly disappeared from the map..

However,, now I know there are social movements carrying out important actions in the Alto Parana,, Itapua,, and Caaguazu Departments.. The organized peasantry is claiming its rights with the convictiion that land belongs to those who work it..

Also,, for example,, the Inter Union Workers Movement (MIT)) did not exist.. There used to be no interest or social movements concerned with low salaries,, like the case of the Hospitall de Clinicas.. In alll,, I believe that reallly important events took place during my absence..

There is something else.. The Catholic Church started implementing a very interesting thing:: The National Dialogue.. I believe this is a master key that must be used by alll Paraguayans to attain the transiition everyone wants so much:: To be able to pass from the current closed political system to an open and democratic one.. The Nationall Dialogue willl be an essentiall tool for attaining this objective without violence or excesses..

There is yet something else.. I have listened to important proposals from the business sector which in the past did not want to listen to the opposition.. Now this sector is worried at what may happen tomorrow.. This is an important part of the nationall economy,, because I am speaking of important businessmen..

It is a pity.. Nevertheless,, the division within the ruling party supporting the dictatorship is healthy.. The dissident sectors are increasing.. This means the regime is becoming internallly isolated and might convince it to participate in the nationall dialogue.. We alll agree the dialogue is necessary,, but those in power are stilll reticentt..

There is increased international isolation as well. Certain Latin American Governments are moving away from us. However, the most important signals concerning the cooling off relations are coming from Reagan's government which is very influential in small countries like ours. These signals are satisfying because the cooling off relations isolates the regime that oppresses the country. The government is then forced to seek support from regimes like those in Taiwan, the ROK, and South Africa. It is evident there have been many changes which have brought us closer to a pluralist democracy. [passage omitted]

[Britez] In your opinion, are we in a period of transition, or are we at the beginning of one?

[Laino] I think we are at the threshold of a period of transition. We can open the door at any time now. If this process continues, if the regime plays fair, we are going to see a positive response from all sectors seeking true democracy.

This desire is shared by the international community. In Spain, I talked with Vice President Alfonso Guerra, who played an important role in the transition of his country. I also talked with government officials in France, the FRG and the United States. In the United States, I not only talked with liberals but also with Reagan's supporters. Everyone showed interest in Paraguay, and this includes the U.S. conservative sectors, so much so that in addition to the cooling of relations they have imposed economic sanctions. Important people from Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and other countries visit us and express their concern for the Paraguayan democratic process.

[Britez] Do you think the transition has a deadline?

[Laino] We have to hurry, we cannot procrastinate after 33 years of a closed and oppressed system. A solution is urgently needed because we not only have political problems, we also have very serious economic problems. We have the foreign debt problems; the price slump of agricultural products on the international market; the financial crisis brought about by the end of the construction of the Itaipu Dam. Itaipu cost us $18 billion and we do not know yet how much Yacyreta will cost. Argentina, which now has a democratic government, is suffering an acute economic crisis. It is worse here.

All these problems make it necessary for us to get on with the transition, because otherwise I am afraid it could be too late.

[Britez] How do you see the 1988 elections?

[Laino] It is an important step in the process, but since we are talking about transition we can also suggest changing the dates. If we assume the law does not prevail in the country, as it is assumed by the entire population; if we assume the Constitution is not being upheld, then we can raise other issues such as freedom of the press. We cannot move forward without reopening ABC COLOR, or allowing all the exiles who might want to return to do so.

[Britez] In your opinion, is the national dialogue a useful means for transition?

[Laino] It is an essential prerequisite. We will not be able to reach a consensus unless all sectors meet to talk. The consensus can only be attained through a dialogue. The only opposition is coming from those who make believe they are carrying on a dialogue. We will never reach an understanding if we do not make a sincere effort. We have to be more honest and responsible.

PEASANT LEADER HOSPITALIZED FOR MEDICAL CARE

PY0513444 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 May 87 p 6

[Text] Peasant leader Marcelino Corazon Medina yesterday morning was transported to the "Rigoberto Caballero" police hospital for medical care for his serious condition resulting from a 34-day hunger strike. Medina has been indicted for violating Law 209.

Yesterday, before it was learned that Medina had been moved to the hospital, his attorneys, along with leaders from political parties and social organizations, visited Judge Tito Medina, who is hearing the case, to expedite a ruling in view of the detainees' serious condition.

Desiderio Arzamendia, Corazon Medina's attorney, has stated that the judge will study the case file. "He did not make a firm commitment. He did not give us any indication of his decision. However, he said he will immediately study the case," Arzamendia noted.

Arzamendia added: "We told the judge that in our opinion there is no valid legal argument supporting Marcelino Corazon Medina's imprisonment. We understand our petition for annulment of the warrant of arrest warrants a favorable decision in this case which has been in the hands of the judge for 10 days."

Given Last Rites

PY0715133 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 7 May 87 p 10

[Text] Americo Ferreira, parish priest of the Beato Roque Gonzalez church, administered yesterday to Marcelino Corazon Medina at his bed at the "Rigoberto Caballero" Police hospital. The priest told EL DIARIO the peasant leader appeared to be better than he was last Sunday, 3 May, in his cell in Tacumbu prison where he also visited Corazon Medina. Ferreira said: "I found him to be much better. I talked to him, heard his confession, and gave him communion."

After praying the Holy Rosary I asked him to follow the doctors' orders and told him that "we want him alive, not dead because he is a social struggler. He answered that he would allow the doctors to continue giving him an intravenous drip, but that he would continue his hunger strike!" said Father Ferreira.

Father Americo Ferreira added that Corazon Medina had told him the medical attention he was being given at the hospital was excellent. "He told me the nurses, physicians, and auxiliary personnel take care of him very well and that some of them even go and pray with him once in a while."

The priest ended by stating that Medina had thanked him for the visit and stated he was very happy that he had found him "a bit better."

PETROPERU WORKERS RETURN TO WORK 5 MAY

PY062058 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 May 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Petroperu workers returned to work en masse on 5 May after a 15-day stoppage. All workers have returned to their work at the Petroperu offices in San Isidro. This was stated by Petroperu President (Jaisino Abramovich). We have verified that all departments are operating within the company. We have not observed a single worker at the corners where the picket lines were posted. [passage omitted]

PLANNING MINISTER TANTALEAN RETURNS FROM FRG

PY070225 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Lima, 6 May (AFP) — Peruvian Planning Minister Javier Tantalean announced in Lima today that a solution is in sight to the Peruvian debt with the FRG Government. This debt totals DM 800 million ($450 million).

Tantalean, who returned today from a tour of the FRG and the Netherlands, said that FRG officials were extremely receptive to a proposal made by the Peruvian Government. He made it clear that the overall Peruvian debt to the FRG, that is, to the government and to private banks, totals DM 1.4 billion.

The planning minister also announced that a Lufthansa commercial, technical mission will arrive in the country during the first week of June to study the purchase of more planes for the Peruvian State Airlines, which has been chosen by the government to resume air service to the United States in line with a new agreement signed with that country.

Tantalean also reported that the FRG Government will soon disburse a DM 240 million credit to Peru (approximately $130 million)) for the purchase of roadbuilding equipment, purchase of fishing supplies, and the irrigation projects of the Jequetepeque and Sana Rivers, in the northern department of Lambayeque.

He also said he had conducted important negotiations in the Netherlands, but noted that he cannot give any details until he briefs President Alan Garcia on the subject.

MINISTER REPORTS IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

PY062314 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 May 87

[Begin recording] [Romero] Private investment increased last year by 21 percent after falling for 4 consecutive years. Imports of capital goods for industry during the first 4 months of this year registered a 75 percent increase over last year. We are receiving applications for new investments and for moving new aggresive industries into Lima. We can state with optimism the process of industrial reactivation is taking hold, and we are firmly on the way toward industrial reorganization.

[Reporter]] What are the prospects for 1987?

[Romero]] The prospects are already becoming reality. We will certainly reach the 6 to 7 percent increase in the GDP, which the president has announced as a goal for 1987. This has already been guaranteed by the growth rate of the first quarter. During this quarter the GDP increase by 12 percent and industrial output by 25 percent. These figures allow us to state with certainty that during 1987 we will reach the levels and goals we initially established.

TERRORIST ATTACKS BLACK OUT LIMA FOR 2 HOURS

PY0512240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0549 GMT 5 May 87

[[Text]] Lima, 4 May (EFE)) — Coordinated actions, apparently organized by the Maoist Shining Path, last night left one-third of the Peruvian population without electricity for approximately 2 hours. At the same time, 12 bombings of military installations, ministeries, police stations, and banks occurred between 2050 and 2230 on 4 May.

Radio stations have reported that these actions at the bank resulted in at least one death, without giving details and the wounding of two persons.

As on previous similar occasions, alleged Shining Path guerrillas dynamited the electricity grid of the Mantano River hydroelectrical plant that supplies Greater Lima and nine departments of the north-central region with electricity.

In Lima, the Labor, Agriculture, and Transport Ministries, three banks, two police stations, and two military installations were attacked with explosives just after the blackout occurred.

Agriculture Minister Remigio Morales Bermudez has confirmed that he was in his office at the ministry when the attack took place. He also stated the explosion had damaged the building.

The attacks were followed by shoot-outs while the people surprised by the blackout hastened home cautiously carrying their personal documents in their hands in case they ran into a police checkpoint.

Government officials blamed the attacks on the Shining Path armed group which does not usually claim credit for its actions. However, it is known that ever since it started its armed struggle in 1980, electric towers have been the favorite target.

Tonight's attacks appear to be preparatory actions for a Shining Path "offensive" which is expected to take place on the eve of 18 May, the seventh anniversary of this organization's armed struggle. According to Shining Path, the seventh anniversary will mark the end of the first stage that must be followed by another phase labeled in the organization's document as "guerrilla warfare."

The latest attack that the police have attributed to Shining Path took place on 22 May and the target was the prison ward of a hospital in Callao, the port of Lima. On that occasion an armed Shining Path commando group killed three Guards.

Ever since the Shining Path launched its struggle, some 8,000 people have died in Peru according to government estimates. The Shining Path puts the figure at nearly 16,000.

SHINING PATH GUERRILLAS HIT U.S. SHOE COMPANY

PY061301 Paris AFP in Spanish 0429 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Lima, 6 May (AFP) — Police have reported that a Shining Path commando group tonight threw dynamite and homemade bombs at the warehouses of the U.S. BATA shoe firm. The explosions caused a large fire that injured two workers and a fireman.

Tonight several companies of firemen were trying to put out the fire, which has practically destroyed the BATA warehouses, located in the industrial belt between Lima and the port of Callao.

Three Shining Path guerrillas threw the dynamite and bombs from a moving car, setting the structures on fire. The terrorists immediately fled, firing submachinegun bursts into the air.

Other terrorist commandos attacked three banks in several parts of Lima and a foundry, causing slight damage, but there were no victims, according to the same source.

For the second consecutive day, the Shining Path has carried out terrorist attacks in Lima, continuing the escalation that began yesterday with the blackout that affected nine departments, in addition to approximately 20 attacks on public, military, and police premises.

POWERFUL BOMB DEFUSED AT JUSTICE MINISTRY

PY061509 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0440 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Lima, 5 May (TELAM-DPA) — Police sources have reported that a powerful bomb was defused in a garage of the Justice Ministry in Lima. This follows the general blackout and approximately 20 attacks carried out in Lima. Police experts withdrew the bomb after evacuation of the Justice Ministry in downtown Lima.

Police believe the bomb was planted last night during the blackout, which affected Lima and one-third of Peru's territory. The Labor Ministry was also attacked and there was an aborted attack on the Transport and Communications Ministry.

The Antiterrorist Directorate of the Peruvian Investigative Police today reported that 32 suspects were arrested last night as a consequence of the escalation of the terrorist attacks. The blowing up of electric towers and last night's attacks have been attributed to the Maoist Shining Path organization.

ECONOMY MINISTER DEFENDS ECONOMIC POLICIES

PY060025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Montevideo, 3 May (AFP) — The Uruguayan Government today confirmed its willingness to maintain the current economic policies despite the criticism made by opposition political parties and labor unions.

Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino said that the policies implemented by the government have yielded good results. He added: We are going to continue implementing them so that they can continue to be fruitful.

Zerbino said the policy readjusting public utilities quarterly will be maintained and the government will try to improve the mechanisms for collecting taxes and controlling tax evasion. It will do this in an attempt to reduce the fiscal deficit.

Zerbino pointed out that in view of the unfavorable international situation he is going to act with common sense, moderation and awareness on what the limits of expenditures and programs should be.

Ten days ago, the Chamber of Deputies questioned Zerbino on the government decision to buy a private bank in an operation evaluated at $50 million.

At the last minute, the leftist coalition Broad Front withdrew a proposal criticizing the purchase of the commercial bank and disagreeing with the economic policies.

The National Party, the Broad Front and the Social Christian Civic Union are also demanding that the government provide a pension increase greater than the one granted last April by the executive branch.

The National Party submitted to Congress a bill which seeks to increase the pension approved by the government. The bill has the support of the other nongovernment forces.

However, the government party opposes the proposal because a new pension increase would counter the government's efforts to reduce public expenditures and inflation.

The labor union leaders are the ones strongly criticizing the economic policies because they believe they are aimed at freezing salaries for the purpose of paying the foreign debt.

During the Labor Day celebrations, the leaders of the Interunion Workers Plenum-National Convention of Workers who have leftist inclinations, called on workers to mobilize in support of salary increases.

LUSINCHI DISCUSSES JORGE BLANCO ASYLUM REQUEST

PA072104 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0755 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Caracas, 6 May (EFE) — Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi said today that his country will not accept any kind of pressure on making a decision concerning the situation of former Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who sought shelter in the Venezuelan Embassy in Santo Domingo.

Lusinchi stressed that reaching a decision "is not easy" because an arrest warrant was issued by a Dominican judge against the former president. He said that the Venezuelan Government will not make a decision until it reviews the information and data obtained by Omar Zurita, legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry, who returned from Santo Domingo today.

The former Dominican president and his wife and two sons sought refuge in the Venezuelan Embassy in the Dominican Republic on Thursday last week and requested political asylum. Jorge Blanco decided to do this after an arrest warrant was issued against him for suspected involvement in actions of administrative corruption during his presidential term.

Meanwhile, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi insisted that it is "absolutely false" that the government is being pressured by political parties or local or foreign organizations concerning this case. "We have handled and will continue to handle the situation with caution because it is a sensitive and complex matter. Any speculation on the situation will have no influence on the most convenient decision," Consalvi said.

Most Venezuelan political leaders have opposed granting Jorge Blanco the status of political refugee. They said that doing so would establish a bad precedent by which Venezuela's doors would be open to any foreign leader accused of corruption who is seeking to evade his country's justice. Political circles believe that the Lusinchi administration will not make a decision for some time; at least not until the documents that the Foreign Ministry's legal adviser brought from Santo Domingo are thoroughly examined.

TRIAL OF 28 "ALLEGED TERRORISTS" BEGINS

PA072242 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1918 GMT 7 May 87

[Excerpts] Porfirio Valera, director of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services, reported in Caracas that the trial against 28 alleged terrorists linked to a "destabilization plan" started today in Ciudad Bolivar, in southeastern Venezuela. The head of this government security agency said those detained are directly linked to the "Red Flag" subversive group, which is the reason they will be tried by military courts. Among those detained are people who have previously been in jail for crimes of military rebellion.

Valera said that in the different raids which took place mainly in Ciudad Bolivar and Puerto Ordaz, in southern Venezuela, Maturin and Carupano in the east, and Caracas, the police confiscated documents and subversive literature, as well as written plans and programs which they "planned to carry out to alter public order." According to Caracas press reports, disturbances are still occurring in some cities in the interior of the country, protesting mass transit fare hikes, but these are diminishing. [passage omitted] The government today announced that it will do its best to enforce half-price fares for students all over the country.

DE LA MADRID INTERVIEWED ON SIMPSON-RODINO LAW

FL0690311 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0045 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Puebla, Mexico, 5 May (NOTIMEX) -- In view of the implementation of the Simpson-Rodino Immigration Law, President Miguel de la Madrid said today that Mexico will fulfill its obligation to protect the human and labor rights of our compatriots.

The president was interviewed in Puebla where he was attending the 125th anniversary of the defense of the fatherland against the invasion of French forces led by General Ignacio Zaragoza during the government of Benito Juarez.

When asked about the possible deportation of illegal Mexican workers from the United States, De la Madrid said the Mexican consulates have received additional support and are prepared to confront the situation efficiently.

He said this phenomenon has been greatly exaggerated in the news. This law will be applied very slowly and, in addition, we will wait and see what the Americans say when they no longer have Mexican labor and their costs rise and they lose the ability to compete, said De la Madrid. There will be many future episodes, he said.

The president said he has met with Mexican and Chicano groups and has told them that the Mexican Government will fulfill its obligations.

When questioned by journalists, De la Madrid said mechanisms have been established as a result of the new immigration laws to protect the rights of compatriots in the United States. This includes receiving those who are deported, he said, and finding productive employment for them. However, he stressed the reliable information we have received, which does not indicate immediate massive deportations.

There is much unrest, he said. It is understandable, he continued, but that law is just becoming effective. A number of executive measures are needed and we do not see a significant increase in deportations in comparison to the past few years, said De la Madrid.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE ILLEGAL ALIENS UNDERWAY

FL0615481 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2342 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Nogales, Mexico, 4 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican ruling PRI has endorsed its commitment to carry out specific actions and implement plans in order to allow the workers, who will be deported from the United States following the implementation of the Simpson-Rodino Immigration Law, to get involved in the overall development of the country.

PRI president in the northern Mexican state of Sonora, Gulmaro Pacheco Moreno, made this statement during a meeting with government officials, party leaders, and the Mexican consuls accredited in Phoenix, Tucson, Douglas, and Arizona, to analyze the law and its effects on Mexico.

Pacheco Moreno stressed that the illegal aliens have a right to self-respect, attention, and development, and that the PRI commits itself, with the cooperation of the state, federal, and municipal authorities, to seek a solution and suggest mechanisms that will lead to the achievement of serious support options for those countrymen.

Meanwhile,, Eduardo Flores Vivas,, protection and consular services director for the Mexican Foreign Secretariat,, said that President Miguel de la Madrid''s government has always sought to protect the human rights of the illegal workers..

Flores Vivas announced a support plan for the Mexican illegal aliens who will be deported.. The plan includes temporary housing for the workers and agreements with the Mexican National Railroad System and bus lines to provide transportation for them..

The Protection and Consular Services Director added that free legal offices will be opened,, a census to determine the urgent need of the workers will be drawn up,, and medical attention will be provided with the help of the health sector..

Flores Vivas said that agreements had been signed with several companies to ensure the supply of food,, at the official rate,, for these workers and that an emergency food supply plan,, with the help of social clubs,, would be implemented if the need arises..

The Mexican official also said that the government will seek to expand the job possibilities in Sonora and other neighboring states and that negotiations will be made to expand the school services in those municipalities where the deported workers will be settled definitely.. This will be done with the help of PRI''s labor,, peasant,, and people''s organizations..

The meeting was presided over by Victor Garcia Lizama,, general delegate of the PRI National Executive Committee,, and attended by officials representing the Mexican Government Secretariat and the Customs Directorate..

DE LA MADRID URGES UNITY IN FIGHTING DRUGS

FL062258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2051 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Mexico,, 6 May,, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid today called on legislative and judicial powers to join the federal executive branch in strengthening the fight against drug trafficking and chemical dependency,, acting always in accordance with the constitution..

De la Madrid said this to Mexican Supreme Court members at a ceremony inaugurating the second national meeting of district judges.. Supreme Court President Carlos del Rio was present at the ceremony..

The Mexican president was accompanied to the Supreme Court by Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz,, Programming and Budget Secretary Carlos Salinas de Gortari,, Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli,, Senate President Antonio Riva Palacio,, and Chamber of Deputies President Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto..

De la Madrid said the three legislative branches should unite to confront the risk in strict accordance to our laws and with scrupulous respect for the individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution,, but also with firmness and straightforwardness which will not permit flaws or create doubts for the Mexican state..

This is a worldwide affair,, a disease of contemporary civilization,, which in our case not only threatens the sanity of our society,, but converts it into a state matter,, stressed the president..

He later said that Mexico knows how to defend itself from this danger with our constitutional regime, which is strengthened by our institutions and the virtue of the Mexican people.

De la Madrid also referred to the constant cooperation and communication that exists between the executives, legislative, and judicial branches. He also referred to the legal reforms that strengthen court actions under the Mexican Constitution.

Miguel de la Madrid also discussed the Constitution's guarantee to protect civil rights, which guarantees legality and maintains the generosity of the Constitution.

FORMER PEMEX DIRECTOR TO SERVE 10 YEARS IN PRISON

FL0715l2 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1351 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (NOTIMEX) — Former Pemex director Jorge Diaz Serrano has been sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined $54 million. Diaz Serrano was accused of the fraudulent purchase of the Abkatun and the Cantarel, two ships that were the property of Pemex.

Diaz Serrano was sentenced by Ninth Penal Court Judge Ramiro Barajas Palcencia. When informed of the sentence, Jorge Diaz Serrano said he will appeal. Diaz Serrano, currently serving his sentence at the Southern Jail [Reclusorio Sur], added he is innocent and not guilty of fraud.

However, Diaz Serrano has another case pending at the Second District Penal Court where he is charged with the fraudulent purchase of compressors. Judge Miguel Olea Rodriguez will hear that case.

DE LA MADRID MEETS VISITING PRC LEGISLATORS

PA0704l3 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid has met at the National Palace with a delegation of PRC legislators who will hold several meetings with Mexican legislators. The president emphasized that meetings between legislators help find adequate solutions to various international problems.

The PRC delegation is led by Huang Hua, vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, who met earlier with Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, PRI national leader, who told them that Mexico wants to strengthen its cultural, political, and social exchanges with all countries of the world.

BRIEFS

SUMMARY OF WEAPONS SEIZED — In the 1,585 days since De la Madrid took office, various government institutions have reported seizing a total of 40,000 weapons of different types and calibers. These weapons were illegally brought into the country by land, air, and sea. The National Defense Secretariat said that 8,325 weapons — pistols, machineguns, rifles, carbines — have been confiscated from drug traffickers. The Army reported that major illegal weapons shipments have been confiscated in Guerrero, Jalisco, Sinaloa, and Baja California. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 21 Apr 87 pp 1, 12 PA]

EL SALVADOR

PROTEST NOTE TO ORTEGA ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS 'MEDDLING'

PA071237 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 5 May 87 p 8

[Text] (NL) [expansion unknown] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta has said that after confirming "the meddling statements made by Commander Ortega," the Salvadoran Government sent a protest note to the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. Acevedo Peralta said "only after a thorough investigation that led us to the origins and source of those statements," did we proceed to send the note to end the confusion and misinformation that pseudo-institutions are demagogically trying to bring to the peoples attention."

Regarding the statements made by the Salvadoran Institute of Political, Economic, and Social Studies, ISEPES, criticizing the work done by Foreign Minister Acevedo and requesting his resignation, Acevedo Peralta said that "the Foreign Ministry cannot let politically tendentious, pseudo-institutions irresponsibly manipulate the Salvadoran Government's foreign policy."

Acevedo added that during his administration the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry has been constantly presenting reports at all international forums, as well as communiques, conferences, and speeches about the interventionist aggression against the Salvadoran Government and people.

In addition, Dr Acevedo Peralta presented the high-level commission appointed by President Duarte to take care of the migratory situation linked to the Simpson-Rodino Law. The commission is composed of Foreign Ministry official Carlos Adrian Velasco and Benjamin Cestoni of the government's human rights commission. The commission was appointed to handle the problem of massive repatriation through a national effort.

ZAMORA ON SIMPSON-RODINO LAW, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PA062121 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 May 87

[Telephone interview with FDR leader Ruben Zamora by Rene Hurtado and Belarmino Garcia on 5 May -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The Simpson-Rodino Law went into effect today adversely affecting thousands of Salvadoran immigrants in the United States. What is the FDR's opinion about this?

[Zamora] The FDR opinion is that the Simpson-Rodino Law, or the U.S. immigration law, is a very unfair law not only to Salvadorans, but also to other people. First, I think that one must be very clear about the most serious danger implied by this law. It is not a matter of a large exodus of Salvadorans from the United States, as the Salvadoran Government has tried to show. To us, the seriousness of the Simpson-Rodino Law lies in the following: It is a law that establishes very harsh punishment for U.S. citizens who hire illegal immigrants.

Therefore,, the main damage that this law does to our country is that many — I would say thousands — of Salvadorans illegallly residing in the United States willl be without jobs because they willl be fired.. This is grave because in the past few years,, El Salvador has been very dependnt on the money sent by Salvadorans who work in the United States to their relatives here.. This involves approximately $700 milllion to $1.3 billlion per year that enters the country.. These are funds that go directly to the families.. These funds do not get tangled up in any bureaucracy and,, therefore,, they help somewhat to improve the very bad conditions existing in the country.. We believe that this is the most serious danger presented by the Simpson-Rodino Law..

Second,, the FDR believes that this law is unjust because the problem of Salvadorans who had to leave for the United States is a result of the war that the United States has imposed on our people.. On the one hand,, the United States finances the war and supplies the advisers to destroy our nation,, forcing many Salvadorans to migrate,, and,, on the other,, the United States is denying these Salvadorans the right to work in the United States in order to send some money to their relatives.. For this reason,, we feell this is a very unjust law that alll Salvadorans must condemn..

[Reporter]] Returning to the locall picture,, does the FDR feell that energy rationing and the 1-hour time change benefiit the Salvadoran people?

[Zamora]] I feel that these types of measures implemented by the Duarte administration — together with an increase in the price of IRA [[Institute for the Regulation of Provisions]] products and the reduction of the public education and health budget — are aimed at saving and collecting money to continue financing the loans.. On one hand,, such measures as energy cuts are hurting the people very deeply;; on the other,, these measures do not solve our problems.. On the contrary,, they make our problems worse because the money is used for the war..

In addition,, I think it must be clearly stated that energy cuts are inherently bad.. In addition,, they discriminate to a great degree against the Salvadoran people because the power is cut from midnight to dawn in the Escalon and San Benito neighborhoods.. However,, in poor neighborhoods,, such as San Jacinto where the people have to work and have their shops,, there is no power from 1400 on.. Therefore,, the cuts not only benefiit the rich and hurt the poor,, but they directly damage the fraill economy and the scarce possibilitiies of vast sectors of our nation..

[Reporter]] The FMLN announced a new offensive when the attack on El Paraiso occurred.. Since that attack,, the FMLN has carried out several attacks,, including those on San Francisco Gotera in Morazan Department and the harassment in San Vincente today.. Within this context,, is it feelt that the FMLN is strong?? Is this a sign that it is strong enough to continue the war against the Salvadoran Army?

[Zamora]] I feel that the most recent FMLN attacks clearly show that the U.S.. and Salvadoran Governments'' propaganda claiming that they were winning the war and that the FMLN had been disbanded is just mere propaganda.. These claims are not true and are very grave because they are deceiving the Salvadoran people.. The FMLN has been advancing;; These attacks are specific proof of the development and advance of the FMLN.. I think that it is important to surmise from alll this that there is no possibillity for the Army — with alll the U.S.. aid — to defeat the FMLN.. Consequently,, to stop our country from bleeding to death and to prevent further suffering,, we must seek and create a solution,, among Salvadorans,, through negotiations..

I believe that if all Salvadoran sectors want peace — without a doubt this means the majority of the people — if we all unite and demand peace through negotiations,, we can achive this.. Then we could start building or rebuilding our country on more solid foundations that would permit and improvement in the standard of living of most Salvadorans..

[Reporter]] Within the framework of this low-intensity war,, as it has been described,, the guerrillas'' use of mines,, meaning the so-called foot-removing mines [mines quita-pie]],, is causing many casualties among soldiers and civilians.. In fact,, certain FMLN fighters have been hurt by these mines.. Do you think that this is d...aging the FMLN politicallly and militarily?

[Reporter]] We mean,, is this damaging the FMLN?

[Zamora]] The mines situation and the [words indistinct]],, according to international conventions on war,, such as the Geneva Convention and additional protocols,, mines are legitimate weapons.. They are weapons that can be used by the fighting forces in a war.. This is the first thing that we must establish.. It also must be established that the mines are not only used by the FMLN,, but by the Armed Forces,, too..

When the Armed Forces complete operation and withdraw,, they leave behind mine fields to try to hurt the FMLN forces.. Regarding this,, the FMLN is interested in and has been working on systems to warn the people about them and to reduce the number of civillian casualties.. This is a constant interest of the FMLN and the FDR.. We are trying to prevent civillians from being hurt by these mines.. For this reason,, we feel that an effort must be made to improve the system and warn the people of the location of mine fields.. The FMLN does this.. We feel that the system can and is being improved.. The problem is that when the Army leaves mine fields it tells no one and this poses a serious danger..

[Reporter]] I want to ask you about remarks made by [Culture and Communications Minister]] Rey Prendes and Guevara Lacayo [president of the Legislative Assembly]] who said that they recently met with you in Nicaragua.. At that informal meeting with PDC [Christian Democratic Party]] leaders,, did you talk about the dialogue or the resumption of it?? Was Guillermo Manuel Ungo present at the meeting??

[Zamora]] I can telll you this:: An IPU meeting was held in Nicaragua.. Guevara Lacayo attended the meeting in his capacity as president of the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly.. Rey Prendes was invited by the Conservative International,, an international at the world level.. The FDR attended the event to talk with the various European,, Latin American,, African and Asian delegations..

It was in the context of this event that we happened to exchange views.. We talked.. It was not a formal meeting.. It was not a meeting arranged beforehand.. It was one of those meetings that are held simply because the two sides were attending the same event..

At that meeting with Rey Prendes and Guevara Lacayo,, we clearly stated that the FDR-FMLN feel that the only alternative for our country is a politically negotiated solution.. We said that to find a solution the dialogue process must be continued on te basis of specific proposals by the two sides.. This is what we said.. Regarding what they said,, it seems to me that the right thing is for them to express their view,, not for us to say what Rey Prendes or Guevara Lacayo said..

[Reporter]] In El Salvador it is felt that the FDR can participate in the elections by using another party.. What is the truth about a deall with the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement]]?

[Zamora]] The MNR is a party that is an FDR member.. Regarding that,, I can telll you that there is no deal.. The elections are not only a matter of voting.. They require during the entire campaign and voting periods minimum democratic conditions throughout the country.. We do not see that these conditions exist in El Salvador.. In fact,, the two or three times that Ungo and I have been invited to express the FDR position at Salvadoran forums,, the officiall Salvadoran Government response has been that it willl put us in jaill the minute we arrive..

You can imagine that if we are not even alllowed to enter the country to give a lecture,, there willl be no chances for us to voice our opinion on an electorall process.. So there has been no agreement or deall made for the FDR to participate in the elections..

[Reporter]] Recently,, many workers'' organizations demanded President Duarte's resignation?? How do you view that??

[Zamora]] The FDR feels that the Duarte administration is worn out.. It is a government that has antagonized everyone in the country.. It is at odds with the private sector,, the middle class,, and the workers.. Regarding this,, we see that the Duarte government is practicallly unable to achieve progress,, to escape the present crisis.. Therefore,, we understand why the workers'' organizations,, which are the ones that suffer from the crisis the most,, are demanding Duarte's resignation.. However,, we feel that Duarte's resignation is not up to him but up to the U.S.. Embassy.. It is the U.S.. Embassy who placed him in the Presidency,, and it willl be the embassy who removes him when it feels that he is no longer needed.. It is as simple as that..

[Reporter]] Regarding the Simpson-Rodino Law,, which goes into effect in the United States today and affects thousands of Salvadorans,, what is the FDR position and opinion??

[Zamora]] I think we must be very clear about this.. First,, anyone who knows about the process of U.S.. laws — and the Salvadoran Government knows about this — knows that a law can be amended while it is being discussed in Congress.. For this,, the U.S.. people have what they calll lobbying.. Once a law has been approved and signed by the U.S.. President,, it is very difficult to change it.. Our question is:: What did the Salvadoran Government do during the months the billl was being discussed in the United States?? It seems to us that it is very demagogic that now that the law has been approved the Salvadoran foreign minister is talking alll over the place,, and that a delegation is being sent to the United States to try to change things when it is already too late..

While they had the time to do something about it,, they kept quiet.. We think that it is a demagogic attitude.. In addition,, the FDR notices that the Duarte government is concerned only about getting more funds for the military.. When there are problems in Congress concerning Salvadoran military aid,, Duarte quickly leaves for the United States to try to convince Congress to give him alll the money he needs to get weapons.. However,, when it comes to the Salvadoran people and the interests of the Salvadoran poor,, he stays at the Presidentiall Palace.. For this reason,, we feel that the attitude of the Salvadoran Government is demagogic and does not truly favor the people..

GUATEMALA

GENERAL CACERES, CEREZO, GRAMAJO ON U.S. HELICOPTERS

Caceres: 'Technical Stopovers'

PA070236 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 May 87

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] ....gave a completely different version regarding the presence of three U.S.-made Chinook helicopters in our country. An Army bulletin and the statements made by General Cesar Augusto Caceres Rojas, chief of the Army General Staff, state that the helicopters are on their way to the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, but that in view of their type and their slow speed they have to make technical stopovers, and this is one of them.

Cerezo, Gramajo 'Routine' Use

PA080159 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and Defense Minister Hector Alejandro Gramajo made separate statements today about the use of U.S. helicopters for a counterinsurgency operation in Guatemala as reported yesterday by the Pentagon.

[Begin Cerezo recording] We have decided to reorganize training for our pilots and for our soldiers using several modern techniques. On this occasion our pilots learned to fly the Chinook helicopters, which were used to carry recruits to the Peten area. I believe a U.S. reporter said that they were used to flight the guerrillas. Well, that is his opinion. The truth is that recruits were on board those helicopters, and we are not expecting this to happen again shortly.

It is a routine operation, but it is a good opportunity for our pilots to train in the Chinook helicopters. Guatemala has seen that the best way to be up-to-date on military matters is not to buy weapons, but to learn how to operate them if necessary. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Hector Alejandro Gramajo described the arrival of the U.S. helicopters as an administrative and routine measure.

[Begin Gramajo recording] In the beginning I had my doubts about requesting this support from the president in the sense that he could authorize this through normal diplomatic channels. I took into account the fact that U.S. Air Force planes regularly fly to Panama and Honduras and that they can be used. However, each person views this according to his own criteria. The Army is responsible for the pilots' training, and I am taking this opportunity to fly these planes. We are trying to take full advantage of this. Everyone knows that our air transportation system is precarious, and it is a fact that we have to transport trained recruits back to their home towns. [end recording]

General Gramajo said that the presence of U.S. helicopters in national territory is not interventionism.

[Begin recording] [Gramajo] Quite the contrary, there is no interventionism and the guerrillas are not involved in this because this is a totally administrative deal.

There is nothing tactical in this. It was done during the weekend. Everyone was wearing civilian clothes, and no one was carrying weapons.

In other words, it is a thoroughly administrative action which should not be regarded as interventionism, but as collaboration. As I said, I was reluctant at the beginning when the General Staff presented me with the critical situation and I had to request the president's help, because it was necessary to use political channels. However, he understood our needs, and he took the risk, so to say, of facing the interpretations we are now confronting.

[Reporter] Have these means of transportation, which belong to the Honduran base, been used on other occasions?

[Gramajo] Yes, the answer is yes. As I said, occasionally there are aircraft that make technical stopovers here. In addition, when U.S. officials or representatives from international organizations are visiting us, we have no air transportation for them, so they use those aircraft. In other words, this is a common practice; you have probably seen these aircraft before. It is common to authorize overflights on administrative missions. Again, I must stress that the flights are for administrative purposes.

[Reporter] Does the Guatemalan Army pay for the expenses?

[Gramajo] Eventually, someone must pay for the expenses. We are now in the process of deciding whether we will pay for the hours of flight, or we may possibly deduct it from the already authorized military aid or from the future aid we hope to receive.

[Reporter] Is the aid we are about to receive for nonlethal supplies or equipment?

[Gramajo] We continue....[changes thought] in fact, our needs and the infrastructure that requires reinforcement is nonlethal. [end recording]

Gramajo commented on a statement made by Major General Richard Secord, retired — a key person in the Irangate investigations — to the effect that Guatemala was a bridge for the shipment of weapons.

[Begin recording] [Gramajo] As we have said before, and the president has been informed of this, it has been established that during President Cerezo's administration, we have received no weapons in Guatemala to be transferred elsewhere. Neither has any document been signed to cover up such a deal. In this regard, the statement made by Mr Secord — or Gen Secord — in the United States directly involves the year 1984 or 1985, or another period. We maintain that position.

[Reporter] (?Regarding) these charges, will any former military commander or officer be tried?

[Gramajo] We do not initiate those trials. In the case of disciplinary misdeeds, we take disciplinary action. However, in the case of a crime, the pertinent authorities must determine whether or not the charges are considered a crime. In other words, it is not up to the Armed Forces to classify the fault or crime.

[Reporter]] Do we know the specific time or during which regime or government the weapons were sent to Nicaragua?

[Gramajo]] No. We do know,, however,, that President Cerezo's administration has not sponsored or participated in any such deal. Regarding other periods,, a thorough investigation has not been conducted. However,, it will be done if the president so decides in view of Secord's statement and what might be said in the coming weeks,, because this topic has emerged again in the international media. [end recording]]

CONGRESS APPROVES CEREZO WASHINGTON 'WORKING VISIT'

PA071655 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 May 87

[Text]] Today the Guatemalan Congress approved — by a 74 to 11 vote — the trip the president will make to Washington 11 May to 18 June. Meanwhile,, it was reported in Washington that this will be a working visit,, not a state visit. Apparently,, this is the reaction of the Reagan administration to Guatemala's policy of active neutrality and its lack of cooperation with Washington regarding the Central American conflict,, particularly Guatemala's friendship with the Nicaraguan regime.

It was unofficially disclosed that Cerezo probably will not be able to speak to the Senate and the House of Representatives because his is a working visit. Cerezo will meet with immigration officials and U.S. senators in an effort to promote a 2-year delay in the implementation of the Simpson-Rodino Law. The Guatemalan foreign minister will also meet with U.S officials to see if the U.S. Government can extend the deadline for Guatemalans and Central Americans with immigration problems.

Cerezo To Ask for Military Aid

PA071805 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 May 87

[Text]] Guatemala City,, 6 May (AFP)) — Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo announced today he will ask President Ronald Reagan for "increased nonlethal military aid" for this country. Cerezo explained that the principal mission of three U.S. Air Force helicopters that had remained in the country for 72 hours "was to train local Air Force pilots." "Even though we do not have CH-47 helicopters in Guatemala,, it is good for our pilots to be able to fly these planes in case we are able to purchase them one day,," Cerezo said.

The Guatemalan president denied reports from Washington in which the Pentagon stated that the helicopters were carrying soldiers to the Playa Grande area in the northern department of El Quiche to fight guerrillas.

"In a purely routine action,, the helicopters transported 300 recruits to the Peten area" in the northern part of the country,, Cerezo said,, after insisting that it was a "routine" action.

Cerezo,, who will travel to Washington on Tuesday to meet with President Ronald Reagan,, said,, "We have never denied the existence of guerrillas in Guatemala,, but the presence of U.S helicopters in the country has nothing to do with the guerrilla problem."

Cerezo said that the main topics he will discuss with President Reagan will be the Central American crisis,, the foreign debt,, bilateral relations,, and increased military aid.

The Guatemalan Army is interested in purchasing parts for helicopters, vehicles, tractors for road construction, and mobile hospitals that can allow it to treat soldiers and to provide medical assistance to civilians, Defense Minister General Hector Morales Gramajo told AFP.

The Guatemalan president, who will meet with Reagan on Wednesday also intends to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz as well as with congressmen and senators. Cerezo's meeting with U.S. congressmen is to speed up an approved $300 million aid package for Central American nations, "which have democratic governments," Gramajo said.

CEREZO, CABINET DISCUSS PUBLIC WORKERS' STRIKE

PA0702255 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo and his Cabinet discussed the development of the bureaucrats' strike during a meeting at the Presidential Palace this afternoon.

An intensive military mobilization was observed in front of that building while the meeting was taking place. Although the civilian government said that if the workers joined the strike it would militarize the basic public services, General Cesar Augusto Caceres Rojas, the chief of the Army General Staff, yesterday denied that statement.

The Army will not act against the workers, Gen Caceres stressed. Semiofficial sources said that today's Cabinet meeting did not reach any conclusions regarding a possible solution to the current conflict.

Some government officials said that the main objective of the meeting was the discussion of the national reorganization plan, but other sources stated that the plan was only the secondary topic of discussion.

In an interview after the meeting, Special Affairs Minister Alfonso Cabrera reiterated that the government will rigorously apply the law regarding the striking public employees.

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS ARIAS PLAN 'FEASIBLE'

PA0618166 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2055 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 May (ACAN-EFE) — Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita today said that Guatemala still believes that the "Arias Plan" is feasible to find peace in Central America, but it will not permit the Contadora efforts to be replaced by this initiative.

The minister told ACAN-EFE that the "Arias Plan," proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, "has many perspectives and very important aspects that have to be taken into consideration."

However, he clarified that "one must also bear in mind that there are other equally important peace formulas, such as those of Contadora, which must not be ruled out." According to the Guatemalan foreign minister, the peace alternatives for Central America should complement each other, and for this reason, the Central American presidents are to convene for a meeting that will be held in Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 25 and 26 June to analyze, among other issues, Costa Rica's peace initiative.

Guinonez added that although "miracles" cannot be expected from the Esquipulas "summit," it will serve for "a constant search for formulas that will complement the already existing proposals."

"One should not have great hopes that we are going to resolve through a meeting so many problems that we face but Esquipulas is a step forward — hopefully a large step, not a small one — in the search for peace," the minister stressed.

In his interview with ACAN-EFE, the Guatemalan foreign minister also mentioned Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo's forthcoming trip to the United States, where he will meet with President Ronald Reagan. Quinonez Amezquita said that the meeting is scheduled for 13 May and that they will maintain analyze the "Central American problem and some formulas" to resolve it. He added that Cerezo wants to "learn firsthand" President Reagan's opinion of the "Arias Plan" and on other possible solutions for the difficulties in Central America.

"It is important for Guatemala to see how far there can be a conciliation between the U.S. opinion and ours," the foreign minister said.

Costa Rica's 10-point peace plan for Central America proposes a cease-fire in the region, amnesty for people who are politically persecuted, free and democratic elections, and a halt to the extraregional aid given to the rebels who operate in the region.

TALKS WITH UK ON BELIZE ISSUE TO RESUME

PA011337 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Guatemala will not recognize Belize's independence until its claims are satisfactorily resolved. Today, the foreign minister reported that the talks on the Belizean problem will be reestablished between the UK and Guatemala. He added that Guatemala will not recognize Belize's independence and will maintain its just claims on such territory until they are satisfactorily resolved in keeping with its national dignity.

Guatemala Foreign Ministry Mario Quinonez has reported that the UK and Guatemalan delegations will participate in the new round of talks to be held in Miami, Florida. The Guatemalan delegation will be headed by the foreign minister and will include the economy minister, two officials from the Foreign Ministry, and three Guatemalan Army officers. The UK delegation will be made up of four government officials. In addition, Belize will be represented by the foreign minister and other officials.

Today, Quinonez said that the meeting with the UK is very important, because the present Guatemalan Government has not had any exchange of opinions with the UK Government about Belize. He noted that there should not be much optimism about reaching an agreement during this negotiation since this has not been accomplished in 200 years. Nevertheless, the meeting will permit an exchange of ideas on the possibilities and positions with regard to this problem. Belize is not willing to give away 1 inch of its territory.

Today, Foreign Minister Quinonez also mentioned another very important aspect of the Belize problem.

Quinonez said that the position of the Belizean Government is not very flexible, particularly because it is not willing to give away an inch of its territory. Guatemala, maintaining its claims, will not recognize Belize's independence, making the situation difficult and complex. Nevertheless, the dialogue to reach a solution to the problem should not be hindered, he added.

HONDURAS

ARMY CLAIMS EPS PATROL ATTACKS HONDURAN TROOPS

PA071244 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 May 87

[Report issued by the Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces; date, place not given]

[Text] Yesterday, the Honduran Armed Forces reported that the EPS killed a Honduran peasant in the border area. On 5 May at 1030, peasant Fermin Castro was shot to death. An EPS patrol perpetrated the cowardly attack in a place called La Ceiba, located between (La Sable)) and El Estribo, in Choluteca Department.

According to the information that has been obtained, the peasant was tending cattle when the Sandinist soldiers killed him. When a patrol belonging to the 6th Infantry Brigade heard the shots, it went to inspect the area and found the body of this humble Honduran citizen. A few minutes later, the Sandinist troops attacked the Honduran patrol. The Honduran soldiers then had to repel the attack. No casualties were reported in the Honduran Army.

Following this incident, the Army top command ordered a reinforcement of the area to protect the lives and properties of people in the sector, who are constantly imperiled by frequent incursions and threats by the Sandinist forces.

Once again, the Honduran Armed Forces reaffirm their determination to repeal any incursion into our territory by the EPS. Likewise, it notes with sorrow the death of this humble Honduran citizen, who was the victim of the enemies of democracy and freedom.

[Signed] Public Relations Directorate of the Honduran Armed Forces.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ON ASSASSINATION PLOT BY U.S. CITIZENS

PA080040 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2328 GMT 7 May 87

[News conference by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega with unidentified reporters; in Managua, on 7 May — recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ....one of them has been arrested and the other is on the run. They are accused of plotting against me; they wanted to come and assassinate me. A court in [words indistinct] Oklahoma and one was arrested; the other is being sought.

It seems that these men discussed the plan with a Republican representative and he did not agree with the plan. There has even been talk of a sum, some $5 million, to finance the plan. Well, this is the first report we have and [words indistinct] is quite clear. This is clearly (?the result) of the hysteria created by the President with his policy against Nicaragua. Since the President [words indistinct] against Nicaragua, exerting himself against Nicaragua, extremists like these two being accused can be indirectly used by the CIA to carry out criminal actions [words indistinct].

The truth is that the U.S. Government already has caused more than 40,000 deaths in Nicaragua when it instead should be abiding by the International Court of Justice's ruling and thus stop causing more casualties in Nicaragua. Other reporters already have asked about [words indistinct] but the fact is that the United States (?is responsible for this). People must think it is right to come and kill Nicaraguans, including the Nicaraguan people's president. [passage indistinct]

I have no details on this. I learned about this from the details that have been reported today. We have information on other plots sponsored by the CIA through counterrevolutionary groups, but this is the first time we have learned about a plot which includes the participation of U.S. citizens. [passage indistinct] Several plots have been discovered by the state security; there were plots against members of the country's leadership and [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] This is the first time U.S. citizens appear directly involved in the plot.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The CIA is directing all the campaigns against Nicaragua due to the defeat sustained by the counterrevolution. Therefore, [the CIA] is directing a campaign of terrorism against Nicaragua. They can perfectly well use U.S. extremists or right-wing extremists — in an indirect way — to carry out criminal actions like this. The main culprit is the U.S. Government and the CIA, which is its political instrument.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We must logically denounce this. The Foreign Ministry must protest this to the U.S. Government. [passage indistinct]

Government "Protest Note"

PA080229 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0126 GMT 8 May 87

["Protest note" from Minister of Foreign Affairs Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz; issued 7 May]

[Text] Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State:

I write you regarding the following events: According to various international press agencies, U.S. citizens Donald Howard and John Norris were accused before a federal judge in Tulsa, Oklahoma, of conspiring to murder Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The reportage published reveals that the U.S. citizens accused are considered right-wing extremists and that their plans were uncovered after they consulted with a member of the U.S. Congress. The Nicaraguan Government protests formally and emphatically this type of situation, which is a direct consequence of the policy of illegal state terrorism which the U.S. Government conducts against Nicaragua and which is in flagrant violation of the most fundamental rules of international law and in open disobedience to the International Court of Justice ruling issued on 27 June 1986.

For more than 6 years, the government of President Ronald Reagan has encouraged all sorts of criminal acts against the Nicaraguan people and government. An example of this conduct was the mining of Nicaraguan ports and the CIA-edited manual of psychological operations in guerrilla warfare. In this manual there is specific guidance on the killing of civilians and government officials and on the creation of mercenary forces trained to destroy civilian objectives, such as peasant cooperatives, health centers, and rural schools. At the same time there have been intense publicity campaigns headed by the U.S. President himself who, using fiery rhetoric, tries to present U.S. Government paid assassins as heroes and as freedom-fighters, comparing them with the U.S. founding fathers.

Likewise, I must point out that this type of terrorist plan, encouraged by U.S. policy, has precedents in other parts of the world. It is also well-known that the CIA uses indirect means to carry out its objectives. The conduct of the accused U.S. citizens is a reflection of this official policy practiced by the U.S. Government in defiance of laws and morality. Such U.S. Administration positions encourage this type of plan precisely because they are inspired by this type of policy, and are, therefore, illegal.

Yours truly,

[Signed] Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miguel D'Escoto Brockman

BORGE SPEECH TO INTERNATIONAL WORKERS DAY RALLY

Remarks on Linder's Death

PA0411606 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] The death of Benjamin Ernest Linder will point an accusing finger at his cruel assassins, the U.S. leaders. This was stated yesterday by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge in a speech to thousands of workers in Chinandega on the occasion of International Workers Day. Borge stressed that Linder is not only a revolutionary casualty; he is also a hero of labor.

[Begin Borge recording] [words indistinct] Benjamin Ernest Linder. We must state that he is not only a casualty of the revolution and international solidarity; he is also a hero of labor. This American, our brother, was an electrical engineer. He could have lived very comfortably in the United States. He even could have sought a comfortable position in the Pacific region, perhaps in Managua, with a good salary. However, this man, Benjamin Linder, instead of staying in a safe area, went to a dangerous and difficult area. He went to share the privations of the peasants. As an electrical engineer, [words indistinct] a small ((?dam)) to take electricity to the residents of El Cua, but what he definitely contributed was the shining light of his generous heart.

Honor and immortal glory to our brother Benjamin Linder, whose remains, which are buried in this land for which he died, will be a seed of peace. His death will point an accusing finger at his brutal assassins, the U.S. leaders. [applause] [end recording]

Commander Borge said that in the face of the U.S. war of aggression against our country, Nicaraguans are destined to resist and survive. We are a society that has been called to action and that has decided not to make concessions, Commander Borge added.

[Begin Borge recording] People of Chinandega: We Nicaraguans have decided to resist, we have decided to survive; we have decided to win, we are a society that has been called to action and that has decided not to make concessions that would ((?harm)) the hegemony of the workers, peasants [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Contra Group Arrest

PA0223114 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2058 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Managua, 2 May (DPA)) — An intelligence group of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces was arrested in the past few days in the western department of Chinandega, while members of the group were asking about strategic targets, Interior Minister Tomas Borge has announced.

In its edition today, the newspaper BARRICADA published statements by Borge indicating that the group entered Nicaragua at the same time that the U.S. military maneuvers were being staged in Honduras. Political observers believe the maneuvers might be part of a U.S. interventionist plan.

Speaking yesterday at a May Day rally, Borge said that in the coming days those arrested will be presented to newsmen. He added that several leaders of the counterrevolutionary forces have surrendered their weapons in the past few days. The minister did not give details on the two cases, but announced that more details will be forthcoming.

Talk Of Defense Not Rhetoric

PA0521144 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 May 87 p 4

[Excerpt] Addressing thousands of farms and industrial workers and the people of Chinandega at a small plaza, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge said that Nicaragua is paying a high price for the war that Reagan has imposed on the country, which has resulted in inflation, economic disruption, and shortages.

Despite this cost, Borge said, the Nicaraguans must make new and more intelligent efforts to protect the working classes, because of their leading social role and their vanguard position.

"The factors that led us to the final victory are military and security triumphs, increased working hours, productivity, the saving of the cattle herds, labor discipline, confronting doubts and increased prices. [quotation marks as received]

In this regard, Borge said, inflation must be confronted, and for this there is only one solution: increased and improved production and the development of initiative in the economic brigades.

He stressed that we must struggle for job stability and develop a labor movement with a flexible SNOTS [National Labor and Wages Organization System] that will be expressed in collective contracts for each branch of production, and in individual agreements at each work center.

There is no doubt that this painful war has forced us to make the fatherland's defense almost the only priority, the Sandinist leader said.

The speech by the National Directorate member was interruped several times by applause and slogans such as "People, army, unity, guarantee of victory," National Directorate, we are at your service," and "Popular power."

Borge pointed out that energy, psychological conditions, available time, and the most devoted and capable cadres — everything or almost everything — is involved in the defense.

In response to a question, Borge said that Nicaragua has a war economy that has been described as a survival economy, in which available resources, in terms of boots, food, and fuel, are being used for defense.

Borge said that the war against Nicaragua is not only military, but economic and ideological, which has had a definite effect on the economic crisis.

By the end of 1986, the economic damage caused by the foreign aggression totaled $2.8 billion, which, converted to our currency, is 14 billion cordobas, the equivalent of Nicaragua's total exports in 10 years, and to 112 million salaries of 100,000 cordobas each. [figures as published] It is also the equivalent to a loss of 4 million cordobas by each man, woman, and child, due to the U.S. aggression alone.

Borge also referred to the drop in prices on the international market for exports such as sugar and cotton. The drop in coffee prices has meant a loss of $50 million for Nicaragua, and the economic blockade has cost the country $14 million in banana exports. In addition to this there are the losses in meat, seafood, and tobacco exports.

The counterrevolutionary army's terrorist tactics have affected electricity towers, cooperatives, production units, and have caused enormous losses, the Sandinist leader said.

We have the legitimate right to be suspicious and to believe that this is a rehearsal of the theater of operations for an eventual U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, Borge said, upon referring to the completion of the "Solid Shield" operations in Honduran territory, in which approximately 20,000 U.S. Marines participated.

Borge added that a maneuver disembarking approximately 10,000 Infantry Marine troops is scheduled to take place. In this maneuver, another 3,000 troops will be dropped by parachute. "Therefore, to talk about the defense of the revolution and democracy is not rhetoric." [passage omitted]

CONTRAS URGE 'VOLUNTEERS' TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA030251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0320 GMT 2 May 87

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) — Today the rebel FDN urged international volunteers who are in Nicaragua to leave the country.

The "contras" warned that clashes with the EPS will continue and that they cannot guarantee the lives of the civilians who are in the war zones.

"The civil war that we must wage to take Nicaragua out of the communist grip is growing all the time. Our freedom fighters are struggling throughout the national territory and are approaching with uncontrollable energy the urban areas in the Pacific coast, where most of the international volunteers live," a communique issued by the rebels today in Tegucigalpa states.

The anti-Sandinists reiterated that there will be new clashes and that no one — neither the contras nor the EPS troops — can guarantee the lives of the volunteers.

"This is a struggle among Nicaraguans, a war of liberation so that our people, who are now subdued, may recover the freedoms that have been brutally repressed. No foreigner should be there, regardless of his reasons," the FDN said.

The rebels explained that they are not fighting "against civilians, Nicaraguans, or foreigners," but when they [(the volunteers)] wear military clothing, carry weapons, travel in military vehicles, or cooperate with the EPS troops, "they cease to be civilians and become targets of war."

The FDN charged the Sandinists with exploiting the deaths of international volunteers for propaganda purposes. According to the insurgents, the Sandinists encourage the presence of volunteers in the war zones so that "they become victims of a war which is not their concern."

The FDN communique states that "it is time for the foreigners cooperating with the Managua government to realize that the communists only regard them as dupes for their own propaganda purposes."

The "contras" said via the clandestine Radio "15 September," that Nicaragua is in the midst of a civil war, not a "pacifist communist meeting." Therefore, the "volunteers should leave the country as soon as possible to avoid exposure to the dangers inherent in any war." [passage omitted]

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CONTRA CASUALTIES

PA0107401 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The counterrevolutionary forces that operate in the northern zone of the country have sustained 137 casualties during 77 clashes with the EPS last week. A military report issued in Matagalpa explains that the contra casualties between 20-28 March in Region 6 — namely Jinotega and Matagalpa Departments — left 92 dead, 38 wounded, and 7 prisoners.

The report issued by the Defense Ministry adds that the contras were cornered by EPS troops in the mountain areas of Mulukuku, Pantasma, and La Guayaba. Additional details for that same period indicate that military equipment was seized from the contras, including 18 rifles, 2 communication radios, 30 grenades, backpacks, and ammunition.

In addition, the revolutionary contras kidnaped 45 peasants and destroyed a state-owned truck that had been assigned to a social welfare organization.

The report does not include the death of a U.S. volunteer, who was killed by the contras yesterday in the same zone of the country.

DEFENSE MINISTRY 'COMMUNIQUE' ON RECENT CLASHES

PA0308224 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2228 GMT 2 May 87

[Communique issued in Managua by the Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry — no date given]

[Text] On 30 April and 1 May, the EPS killed a total of 21 mercenaries. At the same time, and on the same dates, the counterrevolutionary forces ambushed three civilian vehicles, killing two civilians, injuring seven, and kidnapping six. These combat actions and terrorist attacks were carried out in the following sectors:

There was a clash with counterrevolutionary groups on 30 April in San Felipe, 15 km northeast of Bocana de Paiwas, with a toll of 10 mercenaries killed in Chontales Department.

On the same day, our troops killed four Somozist mercenaries in the El Bote Mountain area, 10 km northeast of Rancho Grande, in Matagalpa Department.

Our troops also are fighting against the Somozists in El Quemado hill, 13 km west of San Jose de Bocay, in Jinotega Department. Seven mercenaries were killed.

On 30 April, counterrevolutionary groups ambushed a civilian vehicle in the Abisinia sector, killing one civilian and injuring two in Jinotega Department.

On 1 May, Somozist groups ambushed a MICONS [Ministry of Construction] truck in San Antonio, 27 km southwest of Rosita, killing one civilian and injuring five others, in Matagalpa Department.

On the same day, a counterrevolutionary group ambushed a civilian stationwagon in the La Corona hill area, 35 km southwest of Bocana de Paiwas, in Chontales Department, and kidnapped six civilians.

Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry.

EPS MINES ELECTRIC TOWER AREAS TO STOP CONTRAS

PA0301122 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2136 GMT 2 May 87

[Excerpt] Managua, 2 May (DPA) — The EPS has announced that it has mined areas around electric towers in the mountains of the Jinotega and Matagalpa Departments to stop contra sabotages. At least 10 towers and electricity posts were sabotaged by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) in the past 2 days in the northern region of the country, in what the Sandinist government termed "desperate actions in view of the military defeat of the mercenaries."

The power supply has suffered intermittent interruptions,, and some damage to towers on the Costa Rican border hindered the electric power grid affecting Honduras,, Nicaragua,, Costa Rica,, and Panama,, according to official Nicaraguan reports..

The EPS has informed rural inhabitants about the danger of the "mines" to prevent injuries.. Twenty-five percent of the country's electricity is generated in the Jinotega region,, in Lake Apanas [as received].. The damage caused by the "contras" in sabotaging towers is estimated at nearly $2 million,, not to mention the harm caused to industrial and agricultural production.. Defense Minister General Humberto Ortega has announced that saboteurs will be executed..

A military report early this week indicated that nine "contras" were killed while attempting to blow up a tower in eastern Nicaragua.. The FDN saboteurs use U.S.-made C-4 explosives and have been trained in Honduras and in the United States,, the Sandinist government has reported..

Commander Jaime Wheelock,, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister,, and member of the FSLN Directorate,, said today before a group of parliamentarians attending the IPU conference in Managua that the event was held amid threats of electricity sabotages.. [passage omitted]

REBEL COMMANDER ADMITS EPS SUCCESSES IN SOUTH

PA051240 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Yesterday,, Commander Leonel,, regional chief of ARDE's southern front reported that the Sandinists are winning in this zone because the contras lack aid,, weapons,, food,, and medicine.. He said that they have not received anything from the $100 million approved for the counterrevolutionaries..

Commander Leonel admitted that so far this year,, some 200 rebels have been killed in the area southwest of Nicaragua.. Over the past month,, the Sandinists have been carrying out an operation of attrition to weaken the rebels.. The Sandinists are using helicopters,, artillery,, and thousands of men for this operation.. The southern front is composed of 3,,500 men who do not possess any powerful weapons,, adequate clothing,, food,, or medicine;; therefore there are no people wounded in this war because all of them have died in the mountains as a result of the lack of medical attention.. We have no means to take our wounded people of the mountains,, and there are many men who cannot fight because they do not even have a rifle.. Nevertheless,, I still hope that they will send us some help,, Commander Leonel said..

Commander Leonel said that hundreds of Nicaraguan peasants are asking the combatants to help them move to Costa Rica.. The problem is that the Rio San Juan area is under the EPS domain,, and the rest of the border with our country has been mined.. He reported that the Sandino communists are transferring the people living in the war zones to settlements where people do not have the minimum conditions they need to survive,, the women are brutally abused,, and the peasants' huts and crops are set on fire to prevent the people from returning to their fields.. This inhumane treatment by the Sandinists against the civilians and the increase in the number of clashes could provoke a massive exodus to Costa Rica at any time..

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS HONDURAN CONTRA MEETING

PA301310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent a protest note today to Honduran Acting Deputy [as heard] Foreign Secretary Guillermo Caceres Pineda for permitting the publication of an interview granted by mercenary chieftain Indalecio Rodriguez to the daily EL TIEMPO.

The protest note states that the Honduran authorities have also permitted a meeting by mercenary groups in that country to plan terrorist actions against Nicaragua.

We will now read the protest note:

Mr Secretary: I am addressing Your Excellency regarding the following grave events: In its 26 April 1987 edition, the Honduran newspaper EL TIEMPO published an interview granted by mercenary chieftain Indalecio Rodriguez. In that interview Rodriguez announced that soon he would distribute to his troops 300 rifles, SAM-7's, and other heavy weapons to strengthen the firepower of his units. Various news agencies have noted that the main leaders of the mercenary organizations will hold a preparatory meeting today in Tegucigalpa to discuss terrorist plans and the restructuring of those mercenary organizations that daily attack the Nicaraguan people and territory from Honduran territory.

The statement by the mercenary Rodriguez about delivering military equipment to the mercenary troops, whose chieftains will meet today in Tegucigalpa, once again demonstrates the warlike nature of their activities. Therefore, the Honduran Government, to say the least, by permitting and authorizing the holding of this type of meeting is ignoring international obligations required by international law and treaties now in effect.

The Nicaraguan Government hereby protests this situation, which once again reveals the use of Honduran territory by military organizations with the intent of attacking and destabilizing my country's government.

Facts such as these represent additional evidence for the suit that the Nicaraguan Government has filed against Honduras at the ICJ.

The Nicaraguan Government calls on the Honduran authorities to show respect for the norms of coexistence among states and not to permit a continuation of this type of activity.

I take advantage of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency my consideration and respect.

Miguel D'Escoto Brockman.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM FIFTH UJC CONGRESS,, PART 5

FL231728 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Part 5 and last of "highlights" of the Fifth Union of Young Communists,, UJC,, Congress held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana,, 1-5 April -- delegates identified by caption -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Unidentified delegate] I want to talk about keeping our youths in the mountains,, keeping them from leaving the mountain areas.. I also want to talk about the cooperatives.. I am a member of the 3 November CPA [Agricultural-Livestock Cooperative].. In the area there are many youths who do not want to work at the cooperative and they do not want to work in construction.. They are not technicians.. They are nothing,. All they want is to be sent abroad and work with the CEMA.. But they refuse to work in their area.. I also wish to add that the women are always willing to work;; it is the men who refuse to work.. There are 13 members in our cooperative and only 5 of them are men.. [passage omitted]

[Castro] Where is your cooperative located?

[Delegate] In (La Tontina),, Aniceto Perez..

[Castro] What do you grow at this cooperative?

[Delegate] Coffee..

[Castro] Is it a big or small cooperative?

[Delegate] Not a big cooperative.. We have 14.55 caballerias..

[Castro] How many members does the cooperative have?

[Delegate] Thirteen..

[Castro] Thirteen.. How many youths have left the area to study?

[Delegate] Not to study,, but many have left to work in Santiago Province..

[Castro] To go to Santiago to join the eastern cooperation contingent?

[Delegate] Some of them have;; not from the cooperative,, but several youths from the area have gone..

[Castro] Do you need more people to work there?

[Delegate] Yes..

[Castro] Most of the workers are women?

[Delegate] Yes, five men and eight women.

[Castro] Eight women. You mean to say that there is work to be done but you cannot get men to do it?

[Delegate] Eh? [laughter]

[Castro chuckles] You mean to say that there is work to be done but you cannot get the men to do it?

[Delegate] Yes, and I wish to add that when the cooperative was formed we had 25 members. There was mismanagement of funds, problems, and so forth, and we ended up with 52 members. Then we had too many members for the land we have. [passage omitted]

[Castro] How many caballerias of coffee do you have?

[Delegate] We have 5.65 caballerias of coffee.

[Castro] And 13 people can take care of this cooperative?

[Delegate] We look for help to cut grass here and there but we really need men. [laughter] Men to work, men to work. [laughter, applause]

[Castro] You can see that the problems differ according to the region. In some regions we do not have people and in other regions we do not have enough jobs for the people who want to work. So we see that we have jobs and people who refuse to accept those jobs; and we also have people who want to work and no jobs. We see this in the eastern provinces. The Bayamo delegate mentioned this problem which is also experience in Santiago, Guantanamo, and Granma....

[Unidentified speaker] In Las Tunas.

[Castro] Las Tunas? I do not think so. Las Tunas does not have that many inhabitants.

[Speaker] In some areas of the south.

[Castro] In some areas of Las Tunas and Holguin. I mentioned this during the recent event in Bayamo. We have been insisting that we must make it a priority to promote investment in the eastern provinces.

[Granma Province delegate Omar Gutierrez] One of the main battles that the youths face in Granma is the repopulation of our mountains. We help with the coffee picking and return to the mountains. However, we were seeing some 2,500 or 3,000 people leave the mountains every year so we decided to change this situation. [passage omitted]

We have 1233 comrades. We have 377 of these comrades living in their own homes. Our plan is to get these comrades to marry the young men who live in the camps. [laughter]

[Castro] You have organized a marriage agency in that area? [laughter] That is good. I think that it is easier to solve the problem in Matanzas. More hands are needed to work in Matanzas. It is one of the provinces with the most jobs available. [passage omitted]

[Holguin Province delegate Benigno Espinosa] I think that the shock works must be model works, they must be thought of as technical schools. The youths involved in these shock works must do their work. The goals of these shock works must be met. One of the big problems these shock works are experiencing is the quality of the works. Most of these works involve construction and the end results have not always been positive. The quality of the work is not always good. [passage omitted]

I feel that the biggest problem faced by the shock works is the youth. They are not giving these works the proper attention. The youth, in general, has not confronted the problem. The youth must confront these problems and resolve them. [passage omitted]

[Matanzas Province delegate Luz del Carmen Otero] I am not going to expand on Varadero oil history. What I do wish to say is that we surpassed our 1986 goal. [passage omitted]

We have a problem. Our problem is the youth. We have 31 community-based organizations but their work level is not up to par with the work being done in some other areas. [passage omitted]

Housing is another problem we face. We formed a commission, at provincial level, headed by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez to help resolve some of these problems. Our oil workers come from Baracoa and Pinar del Rio. We have approximately 1,000 workers who do not have good lodgings. We have some houses along the coast, but there are many workers who do not have good lodgings. A housing project was begun 2 and 1/2 years ago and it has not been completed. The workers are not pleased. The project has not been completed and it is important for us that it be completed. This project is being built in the area of La Cachurra.

[Castro] You are the only person who knows where La Cachurra is. Where is La Cachurra?

[Otero] Finca La Cachurra is in Guasima, between Varadero and Cardenas. The enterprise we work for is part of Cardenas.

[Castro] And the project has been under construction for the past 2 and 1/2 years? Who is building the houses?

[Otero] An ECOA [Architectural Projects Construction Enterprise]; the 4th or 10th ECOA. I do not know which.

[Castro] How come you are not doing your own building? This would save you problems.

[Otero] No, impossible. The construction unit we have .... [interrupted by Castro]

[Castro] Is it that complicated?

[Otero] Not complicated, but we cannot do it. Last year we surpassed our technical-economical plan; however, we did not meet our construction goals. It is difficult for us to find qualified workers, people who will work in construction. [passage omitted]

[Castro] How many workers will be housed in the project?

[Otero] More than 6000 workers.

[Castro] And they have been building this project for the past 22 and 1/22 years?

[Otero] Yes, 22 and 1/22 years.

[Castro] And the party is not working in the organization of this?

[Otero] They are working at every level.

[Castro] Do you think the housing project will be completed this year? Do you think they will finish it?

[Otero] Well, last year they said they would complete it but they did not. Now they started building another part of the project and they claim it will be finished in July. I have no idea whether they will or will not finish it.

[Castro] If they say that they will complete this part of the project by July then you will have to pressure them to hurry up.

[Otero] We have been doing this since last year. This is one of the biggest problems that our workers face.

[Castro] You cannot be blamed for the flaws in the shock works. There are subjective factors that must be overcome and you can help in doing this. However, you cannot be held responsible for the work itself. You are not responsible for the mistaken concepts that prevailed for a long time. You are not responsible for chaos that surrounded the wage issue. You are not responsible for the things that happened, things that went out of control and affected the quality of the works.

If mechanisms are introduced and these mechanisms affect quality and if you are only measuring the amount of work done, rather than quality, then problems will arise. I think that we should ask our youth for their support and efforts to correct all those mistaken concepts, the negative tendencies, and the problems that have hindered the completion of those works and many other works.

Approximately 4 years ago we gave priority status to three works that were being done here, the CEN [nuclear power plant], the oil refinery, and Moa. All sorts of social measures were adopted. We must adopt many measures, practical measures. We must investigate, in depth, the various factors that cause delays in proper use of a day's work. You cannot do this alone. You can help boost the efforts, morale, discipline, organization, spirit and struggle of the workers. I think that you should, as youth shock workers, search out the persons directing the works and talk to them about the works -- I know that the Cienfuegos and refinery works are headed by good men, especially the CEN works. You can play an important role in fighting for a good day's work, in the fight against subjective factors that affect the quality of the works. I like the way you have broached the issue in this report. I feel that the shock works must be seen as shock works and thus become a school to train qualified workers, a school of revolutionaries. [passage omitted]

SOVIET MINISTER INAUGURATES LABORATORY

FL072157 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1804 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Georgiy Dmitriyevich Kolmogorov, minister of the Soviet State Committee for Standards, has inaugurated a new time and frequency laboratory in Havana. The new Soviet-made laboratory equipment has a level of accuracy similar to the level of the equipment made in countries that are highly developed in this field. This new laboratory will provide the whole country with meteorology reports through this station, Radio Reloj, and the television stations. The equipment is composed of a group of highly accurate atomic hydrogen clocks that cover the whole country and the media will guarantee the transmission of time and frequency. The laboratory was first built 10 years ago with Soviet help and it has gradually expanded its working capabilities. Studies are currently being done to implement its use in various areas of the economy.

HAVANA-MOSCOW REGULAR WEEKLY FLIGHTS BEGIN

FL061838 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] The first (?Havana-Moscow) flight [words indistinct] thus, inaugurating a new regular weekly service. Up to now, Cubana de Aviacion operated sporadic flights during the summer and on as needed basis. The Havana-Moscow flight will stopover in Madrid while the returning flight will stop in Gander.

A delegation headed by Librado Valle, director of international relations of the Cuban Civil Aeronautics Institute, is traveling in this flight. Valle told the press that this new service is of great political significance for Cuba and added that this is a new step in strengthening of relations between Cuba and the USSR.

Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Civil Aeronautics Institute, was also present at the Jose Marti Airport.

FOOD INDUSTRY BEHIND IN PAYMENT OF FINES

FL072030 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] The fines imposed by the supervisory directorate of the State Committee for Prices on the food industry sector for various violations observed in 1986 should have contributed approximately 3 million pesos to the budget. However, only 91 percent of the 3 million pesos were actually incorporated in the budget. This means that the sectors that violated the law, violated it a second time when they did not pay the State almost 300,000 pesos of their fines imposed because of violations that affected the national economy and the people. It is also noteworthy in the State Committee for Prices yearly report, that in the food industry sector, 51 percent of the offenders in Cienfuegos Province do not have a file and in Granma, 16 percent of the offenders do not have a file. More than 20 percent of cases pending an audit are reported in Havana, Ciego de Avila, and Guantanamo.

Meanwhile, 83 percent of the cases in Granma Province are pending trial; Villa Clara has 64 percent of its cases pending trial; and Holguin has 38 percent of its cases pending trial. This further confirms that control and discipline in the trade and food industry sectors is well below the aspirations of our people and the highest leadership of our country. A definite blow is necessary to finish off with all the rascals.

ICRT CREATES COMMITTEE TO SELECT TV PROGRAMS

FL051715 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] The ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television] created yesterday at the ICRT headquarters a permanent committee that will be used in exchanges, marketing, and festivals. The committee is chaired by Iris Davila and composed of Enrique Nunez Rodriguez, Eddie Martin, [Loli Bujan], Abel Ponce, Julio Pulido, Jorge Ramon, Abelardo Vida, and Martha Gonzalez, who is the secretary. Ismael Gonzalez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the ICRT, explained that the committee was created as part of the efforts aimed at increasing the presence of Cuban television in the world by strengthening the organization as an institution.

PERUVIAN OPPOSITION DEPUTY DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

PA021930 Havana International Service in Quechua 0000 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] According to reports from Peru, an opposition deputy [no name given] has asked the interior minister to clarify as soon as possible the alleged ejection of poor peasants from places where they have been residing for many years. According to the deputy, this inhumane action was reportedly carried out by a group called Indo-American Commando [Comando Indoamerica], which harbors several criminals. This group is supported by the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and headed by Arturo Pacheco. The deputy asked the interior minister to appear before the Congress.

GRENADA

GUYANA'S HOYTE SUPPORTS CARIBBEAN POLITICAL UNION

FL0711540 Bridgetown CANA in English 1506 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, May 7, CANA — Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte says he supports calls for a political union of Caribbean nations but does not believe it will be achieved in the foreseeable future. "I am a confirmed integrationist and I believe that the objective to which we should strive ultimately is not merely an economic integration but political integration," Hoyte told CANA yesterday while on a one-day private visit. "I recognize the difficulties inherent in that and I am not all that starry-eyed as to believe that we could achieve that objective in the very near future," he added.

According to the Guyanese leader, Caricom leaders should always keep the issue of political integration in mind and keep striving towards it. "...I hope that one day whether in my life time or after we would be able to create a Caribbean nation and have a political entity in the Caribbean," he said.

Asked whether he felt a political union was possible with the present crop of leaders, Hoyte said: "What I am saying is that I do not think that it is possible immediately. I think that would be wishful thinking but what I am saying is that ultimately I hope that it would become a reality". Guyana was not a member of the first West Indies Federation which collapsed in 1962 after four difficult years.

Turning to domestic issues, Hoyte has described as a hoax recent reports of an outbreak of thallium sulphate poisoning in the South American republic. "I thought by now the whole world realised that. That so-called thallium poisoning story was a hoax." "I can't understand why people keep carrying on and on about thallium poisoning," he said. The Guyanese leader said that experts from both the World Health Organisation and the United States Food and Drug Administration had reviewed the situation [and] gave Guyana a clean bill of health.

Hoyte also commented on reports about an outbreak of malaria in areas of Guyana. He acknowledged that there had been reported incidents of malaria in some "far flung" areas but said the matter is not one to be addressed only by Guyana but [by] other neighbouring countries like Venezuela and Brazil.

"...Unless there is cooperation between Guyana and Venezuela and Brazil we would get these flare ups from time to time," he said. "We have signed agreements with both Brazil and Venezuela to cooperate in the eradication of the malaria carrying mosquito," he added.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ALCOA REFINERY PURCHASE

FL0711518 Brigdetown CANA in English 2322 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 6, CANA — Jamaica is to purchase Alcoa's 800,000-tonne capacity alumina refinery here, but will pay for the plant with alumina and bauxite, the government announced. The plant's capacity is also to be expanded.

The government leased the refinery from Alcoa over two years ago after the American company decided to shut it down, pointing to [the] soft market for metals.

A government company called Clarendon Alumina Products ((CAP)) was set up to run the plant and markets its products, but Alcoa was given a management contract for its day-to-day operations. Talks were taking place for Alcoa resumption of a partnership in the company on a minority basis, but Prime Minister Edward Seaga said that the aluminium major has changed its mind and the government would own the plant by itself. Alcoa said reopening the plant on its own account was no longer a priority as its emphasis was shifting to secondary products from aluminium rather than the production of the metal itself, according to Seaga.

The purchase price has not been disclosed but the negotiations were still taking place. In both the supply of alumina and bauxite only the profit element will count towards the purchase price of the plant, the cost of production being paid for in cash, Seaga said.

Since the government take-over of the Alcoa plant, the refinery has been running at capacity with its output now being sold to the international trader, March Rich. The government says it has a 10-year agreement for the marketing of the plant's production.

Seaga said that a planned expansion of the plant would mean that there would be no reduction of present market sales to cover commitment under the Alcoa purchase deal. Payments will be met by shipments of incremental supplies of alumina from the Clarendon plant to be derived from the expansion of the plant to a planned 950,000 tonnes, he said. He, however, gave no details on the financing of the expansion or when work would begin. Alcoa had increased the plants original capacity from 550,000 tonnes through upgrading [the] facility and increasing efficiency rather than putting in major new machinery.

ST LUCIA

PRIME MINISTER COMPTON APPOINTS NEW CABINET

FL051629 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, May 5, CANA — Two changes have been made to the new cabinet named today following Prime Minister John Compton's narrow election victory last Thursday. An announcement from the Prime Minister's office named Civil Engineer Senator Desmond Fostin — a political newcomer — as Minister for Communications and Works, replacing Allan Bousquet who has been appointed Minister without portfolio.

The rest of the cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs,

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism- George Mallet,

Minister of Health, Housing, Labor, Information and Broadcasting- Romanus Lansiquot,

Minister of Education and Culture- Louis George,

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries- Ferdinand Henry,

Minister of Community Development, Youth, Sports and Social Affairs- Stephenson King,

Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs- Senator Parry Husbands.,

Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture., Lands and Fisheries- Gregory Avril., and

Minister of State in the Prime Minister"s office with responsibility for housing development and urban renewal- Desmond Braithwaite..

The prime minister dropped [the] minister of state in his ministry., John Bristol., from the ministerial line-up..

It was Compton"s second cabinet in a month., after he returned to the polls last Thursday in an unsuccessful attempt to increase a 9-8 majority he gained in a general election on April 6.. He said that only Fostin needed to be sworn in., as the previous ministers had taken their oaths of office following the first vote..

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

FRANCE AGREES TO PROVIDE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FL300101 Bridgetown CANA in English 2336 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Kingstown., St Vincent., April 29., CANA — France has agreed to provide St Vincent and the Grenadines with two years of economic and technical assistance., Prime Minister and Minister of Finance James Mitchell announced here today following talks last night with the French Minister responsible for economic co-operation., Michel Aurillac..

Mitchell told a news conference at this office that a draft of an economic and technical co-operation agreement would be sent to his government within two weeks time and should be concluded and ready for signatures by July.. After this., Mitchell said., a joint working committee was expected to meet in France in September when the programme of economic and technical co-operation for 1988 and 1989 would be worked out.. He said the programme would include financial and technical assistance., educational opportunities for Vincentians and economic cooperation..

Mitchell said Aurillac had agreed that apart from the arrangements for economic co-operation., there should be a separate double taxation treaty between St Vincent and the Grenadines and France.. Mitchell did not think that French investors in the island should have to pay income tax on profits made here during a period of a tax holliday., and said the matter was to be the subject of negotiations on double taxation at a treaty level.. He said similar treaties were also being worked out with the United States..

The French delegation had also agreed to the appointment of an honorary St Vincent and the Grenadines consul in Martinique to deal with matters affecting Vincentians., especially fishermen who market their fish regularly in the French overseas territory., north of here..

The delegations visit here also included a trip to Cannouan., a 2.9 square mile island in the Grenadines., 34 miles south of here where a group of French investors is building a hotel with French technical assistance.. Mitchell said the group had been pursuing proposals for nightlanding at the Cannouan airstrip and that the French Government had agreed to fund the project..

He said the airstrip had been laid-down by his former administrationin 1974 but had been neglected over the years,, untill the Canadian Government agreed to resurface the airstrip commencing in October this year.. Mitchell said the French Government would be co-ordinating with the Canadians on this project..

Mitchell noted that France was the second government with whom his administration was working out bilateral programs.. St Vincent recently reached a tentative agreement with Japan for the development of fisheries facilities in Kingstown..

He said his talks with Aurillac were fruitful and added for the first time I think,, St Vincent and the Grenadines will be benefitting from economic co-operation in some significant way with the French Govenrnment..

BARNEL CAMPBELL APPOINTED ATTORNEY GENERAL

FL0216l2 Bridgetown CANA in English 1350 GMT 2 May 87

[Text]] Kingstown,, St Vincent,, May 2,, CANA — Barnel Campbell,, a 4l-year-old lawyer,, has been appointed St Vincent and the Grenadines new attorney general and minister of legal affairs.. He succeeds Carl Joseph,, who resigned yesterday to take up an appointment as deputy director of the Caribbean Justice Improvement Project at the headquarters of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)) in St Lucia..

Campbell will also be responsible for information,, which was recently taken over by Prime Minister James Mitchell from the Ministry of Tourism and Culture..

He was yesterday sworn in to office by Governor General Sir Lambert Eustace.. Campbell told reporters he was prepared to give dedicated service to his country and people..

He was appointed a government senator in November 1985 and elected deputy speaker of Parliament.. He resigned those positions last January to contest the East Kingstown by-election which he won,, replacing the late Eddie Griffith as an elected member of parliament and maintaining Prime Minister James Mitchell government''s 10-3 majority in the House of Assembly..

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

NAR CONSIDERS WINNING LOCAL ELECTIONS ''CRUCIAL''

FL280155 Bridgetown CANA in English 2318 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text]] Port of Spain,, Trinidad,, April 27,, CANA — Trinidad and Tobago''s ruling National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR)) party regards winning local government elections,, due by August,, as crucial,, according to party General Secretary Dr Bhoe Tawarie..

Tawarie told the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY ((CANA)) that the NAR needed to win local county,, city and borough elections to carry out its full mandate following the NAR''s 33-3 seat general election win last December.. Unless the NAR is able to control the county councils and is able to control the municipalities in the local government elections,, then,, in 1987 we will not be able to deliver in the way that we would like to the population,, Tawarie said after an NAR meeting yesterday to finalise the party''s official governing constitution..

Last August, government extended the life of local government bodies by one year preventing local body polls taking place months before the then expected general elections. The NAR, whose members control most of the local government bodies apart from the main seats of Port of Spain and San Fernando, will be seeking to increase its local government stronghold at a time when officials complain of disappointment registered by people with high expectations.

I would say that, following the elections victory of the NAR and the very high expectations of the population at large, there has been a certain degree of disappointment but I believe that this is largely because people do not understand the problems inherent in transition and in a change of government in a Third World country, Tewarie said. People forget, for instance, that the former government has had a chance to be involved for thirty years....and the new government walked into the situation which was not of its own making.

NAR party members met over the last two weeks to agree on a constitution to replace the draft document the party had concurred with at its original formation in February 1986. The new constitution, agreed upon at the end of yesterday's meeting, strengthens party group power within the NAR, formalises registration to the party, and allows more representation to a wider cross-section of the party at annual meetings.

The NAR, merged from four separate parties 14 months ago, had used the draft constitution and launched straight into the campaign run-up to December 1986 general elections in which it toppled the 30-year ruling People's National Movement (PNM).

The exercise is very important.....it establishes the basis on which the party can proceed on a national basis.... we have learnt from the lessons of the PNM, Tewarie said in an apparent reference to recent reviewing of its own constitution by the PNM adding provisions to make the party independent from government. Tewarie said extension of party grassroots relationships and party education would be the next steps for the party.

GOVERNMENT SEEKS VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTER'S HELP

FL0111628 Bridgetown CANA in English 1512 GMT 1 May 87

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 1, CANA — The Government has called for volunteer fire fighters to help out a fire which was been raging on Trinidad's largest mountain, El Tucuche, for the past week. The call follows similar pleas for help by local conservationists.

A government statement asked police wishing to fight forest fires to report to the project office in charge of Trinidad's northern mountain range every day. It advised volunteers to wear loose clothing, hard or rubber boots, and to bring a cutlass or hoe as well as water and a light snack.